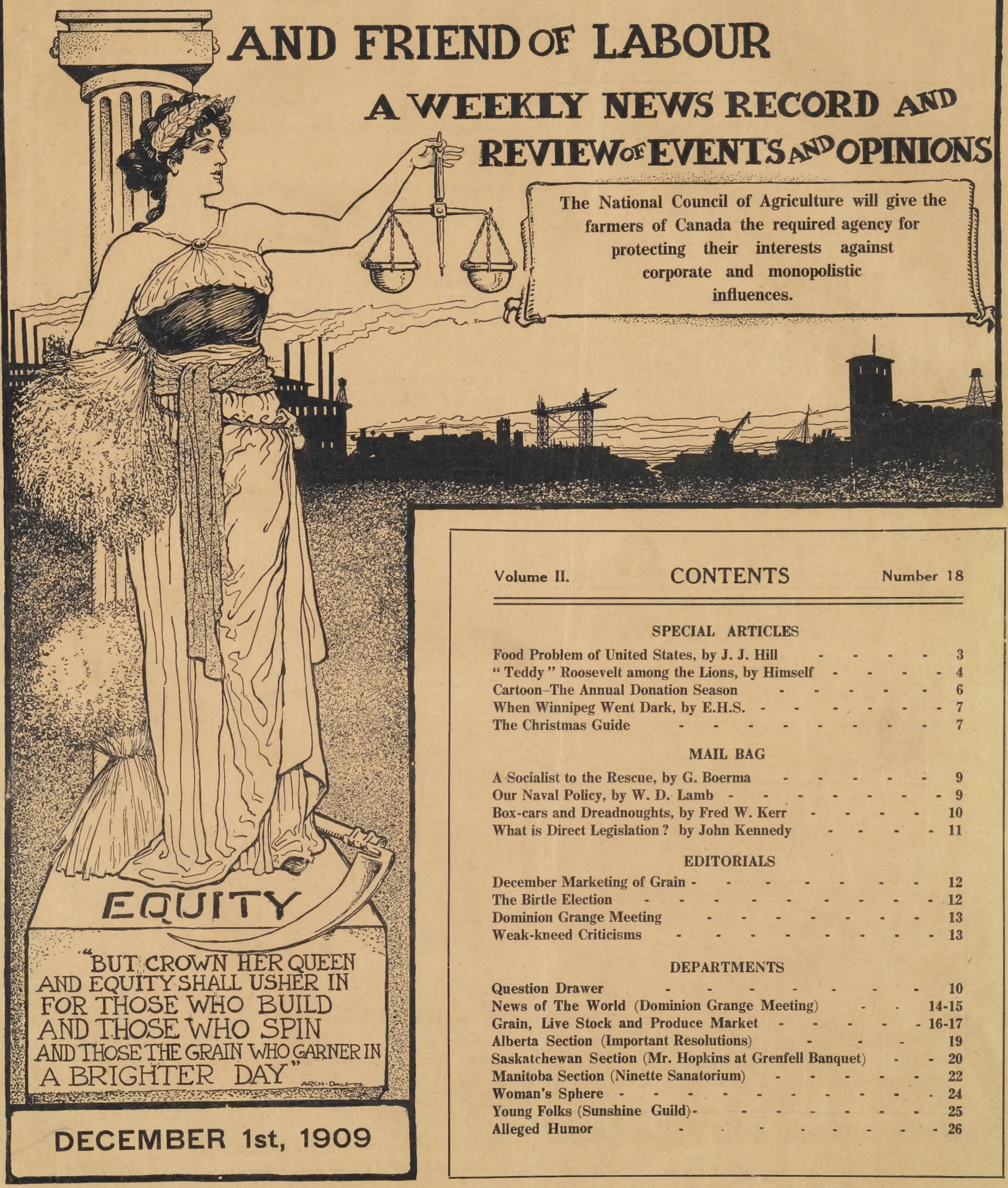
P. B. Smith 31

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The National Council of Agriculture will give the farmers of Canada the required agency for protecting their interests against corporate and monopolistic influences.



DECEMBER 1st, 1909

Volume II. Number 18

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The Grain Grower's Guide

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Volume II. WINNIPEG DECEMBER 1st, 1909 Number 18

FOOD PROBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Soon the Great Nation to the South Will Be in Need of Bread

IN the November issue of "World's Work" magazine, Jas. J. Hill, who is called the "builder of the North Western States," contributed an article entitled "What we must do to be fed." He deals exhaustively with the present wheat production of the United States, and points out that in ten years time there will be no more wheat for export in the country. He then analyses the situation which will be created. He figured that by the middle of the present century the population of the United States well be 200,000,000, and to feed them will require 400,000,000 bushels of wheat in addition to what the United States can raise under present conditions. It will not be available, and what can be bought will cost $1.50 per bushel. In conclusion, he shows, by comparison with agricultural methods in the old countries of Europe, what the American farmer must do to feed the millions of the great nation. Space does not permit of publishing Mr. Hill's article, but it is of great interest to Canadians, and extensive extracts from it are here published:

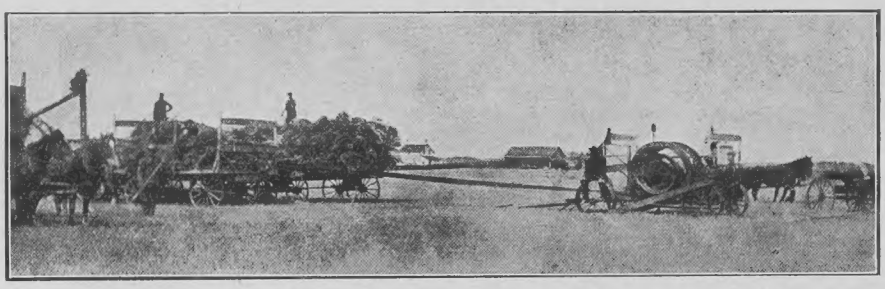
"Land without population is a wilderness, and population without land is a mob. The United States has many social political and economic questions, some old, some new, to settle in the near future; but none so fundamental as the true relation of the land to the national life. The first act in the progress of any civilization is to provide homes for those who desire to sit under their own vine and fig-tree.

"A prosperous agricultural interest is to a nation what good digestion is to a man. The farm is the basis of all industry. The soil is the only resource that renews itself continually after having produced value. I do not wish to belittle the importance of manufacture or its relative value in general growth. But for many years this country has made the mistake of unduly assisting manufacture, commerce, and other activities that centre in cities, at the expense of the farm. The result is a neglected system of agriculture and the decline of the farming interest. But all these other activities are founded upon the agricultural growth of the nation and must continue to depend upon it. Every manufacturer, every merchant, every business man and every good citizen is deeply interested in maintaining the growth and development of our agricultural resources.

"When the United States shall have from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 people, they must be employed; they must earn a living. How will their occupations and products stand in relation to one another? Will there be mutual internal support, or mutual destruction and decay? Who will employ these millions? Who will buy the goods they produce? In what shape will they be to meet the competition that England faces to-day? Hosts of idle men in Great Britain ask for the opportunity to win bread by work, and there is nothing for them but the dole of charity. We must avoid for all time that extremity.

"For the first time in the history of this country, thousands of farmers from states like Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are seeking homes in the Canadian Northwest, owing to the cheap lands offered there and the difficulty of securing such lands in the United States. Toward saving a supply for the future something is now being done. We are at least saving at the spigot, though we have not quit wasting at the bung. While we are spending great sums to transform worthless lands into orchards and gardens by the work of the Reclamation Service, we still retain as to other areas the land-laws under which for so many years the great heritage of the people has been passing so largely into unworthy hands.

"The greater the number of prosperous farmers, the greater will be the prosperity of every business man. It takes more labor to earn the same profit from a tract too large to be tilled thoroughly. Ten farmers, each cultivating from forty to one hundred and sixty acres at the outside, with the most approved methods, supplemented where necessary by irrigation, can each earn a profit equal to that taken



The Glorious Realization is Near at Hand

from two or three times the same area by slovenly tillage. Ten farmers instead of one increasethe aggregate volume of trade with the merchants of the community and add in the same ratio to the general prosperity.

"As far back as we know anything about civilization, the cultivation of the soil has been the first and most important industry in any thriving state. It will always be. Herodotus, the very father of history itself, tells the story of the human race in the valley of the Euphrates. He says that with poor cultivation those who tilled the soil there got a yield of fifty-fold, with fair cultivation one hundred-fold, and with good cultivation two hundred-fold. That was the garden of the world in its day. Its great cities, Babylon and Ninevah, where are they? Piles of desert sand mark where they stood. In place of the millions that over-ran the world there are a few wandering Arabs feeding some half-starved sheep and goats. The Promised Land—the Land of Canaan itself—to which the Children of Israel were brought up from Egypt, what is it now? A land overflowing with milk and honey? To-day it has neither milk nor honey. It is a barren waste of desert, peopled by scattered robber bands. A provision of Providence fertilized the soil of the valley of the Nile by overflowing it every year. From the earliest records that history gives, Egypt has been a land of remarkable crops; and to-day the land thus fertilized by overflow is yielding more abundantly than ever.

Build Fewer Warships

"If I could have my way, I should build a couple of warships a year less. Perhaps one would do. I would take that $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a year and start at least one thousand agricultural schools in the United States at $5,000 a year each, in the shape of model farms. This model farm would be simply a tract of land conforming in size, soil treatment, crop selection and rotation, and methods of cultivation to modern agricultural methods. Its purpose would be to furnish to all its neighborhood a working model for common instruction. Cultivating, perhaps, from forty to sixty acres, it could exhibit on that area the advantages thorough tillage which the small farm makes possible; of seed specially chosen and rested by experiment at agricultural college farms; by proper fertilization, stock raising, alternation of crops and the whole scientific and improved system of cultivation, seeding, harvesting and marketing. The farmers of a county could see, must see, as they passed its borders how their daily labors might bring increased and improved results. The example could not fail to impress itself upon an industry becoming each year more conscious of its defects and its needs. As fast as it was followed, it would improve farm conditions, make this a form of enterprise more attractive to the young and the intelligent, and add enormous y to the voume of farm products which constitutes our enduring natonal wealh

"I would bring the model farm into every agricultural county; and if any farmer was in doubt, he could visit it, see with his own eyes, and find out what he ought to have done and what he could do next time. It would do for the farming population what the technical school does for the intending artisan, and the schools of special training for those who enter the professions. Side by side with the common schools it would work for intelligence, for progress, for the welfare of the country in a moral as well as a material aspect.

"We cannot wait for the work of the agricultural colleges, because the emergency is one not for the next generation, but for this. Instruction in improved methods should be carried to the farmer; just as he is, upon his own farm. The state might profitably employ a considerable number of men educated in practical agriculture; supply them with seed selected for quality; send them out to the farms and have each farmer put in a few acres, under the direction of its agents, sowing and tilling these according to their instructions. The great increase in both the quantity and the quality of the yield would be a convincing education.

How Shall We Feed our Population in 1950?

"It is as well assured as any future event can be that the population of the United States will be 200,000,000 by about the middle of the present century, or in less than fifty years. It may come a few years later or a few years earlier, according to circumstances, for good times lift both the immigration total and the domestic birth rate, while depression decreases both, but this is immaterial. Millions of persons now living will see the 200,000,000 people here; and the first question is, How are they to be fed?

Where is the Wheat?

Where in the whole world is there a surplus of 400,000,000 bushels? We ourselves furnished the great surplus in the past. Canada is now rapidly approaching us, and so is Argentina. But with the present rate of immigration into the Canadian Northwest, and with a rapid increase of population throughout the Dominion, it will not be long before they need 100,000,000 bushels for their own use. They may be able to sell 150,000,000 or even 200,000,000 bushels, and they are close to our markets, but all they could give would not furnish us the 400,000,000 bushels we must have. Manchuria will eventually produce much wheat, but its development will probably no more than supply, if it does not fall below, the increasing demand of China and Japan. Russia and Argentina and Australia together are scarcely keeping up with the world's present necessities Wheat bread and a high civilization go together; and as labor conditions everywhere improve, more and more people who once lived on black bread or rice will want the white loaf. A supply to meet the coming new demand is nowhere in sight.

With this strong light of fact upon the subject, if it be granted now that the additional 400,000,000 bushels of wheat which will be required to feed the country a little later on will be supplied from some now undetermined source, wherewith shall the bill be paid? It is not a rash statement that if we have to step into the markets of the world and buy 400,000,000 bushels, we should have to pay $1 50 per bushel and perhaps more. Where is the money to come from? In the year ending June 30, 1908, we exported wheat and wheat flour to the value, in round numbers, of $164,000,000. That will be cut off. So we must find over $700,000,000 in all to pay our bread bill. That is one-third of the value of our entire exports in the year 1908.

Our whole export of manufactured goods other than products of the farm amounted to $480,000,000 in 1907.

We have to provide for a contingency not distant from us by nearly a generation, but already present. The food condition presses upon us now The shortage has begun. Witness the great fall in wheat exports and the rise in prices. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1909, our export of wheat and flour combined was but 104,251,200 bushels Such is the size of the national surplus in a fair crop year. It must shrink

Continued on page 18

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT AMONG THE LIONS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ex-president of the United States, who is now hunting in East Africa, thus describes his first day among the lions:

"One day we started from the ranch house in good season for an all-day lion hunt. Besides Kermit and myself there was a fellow guest, a very good fellow, Medlicott, and not only our host, Sir Alfred Pease, but our hostess and her daughter; and we were joined by a neighbor, Percival, who had with him a little mongrel bull-dog.

"After lunch we began to beat down a long donga, or dry watercourse. Soon we came upon lion spoor in the sandy bed; first the footprints of a big male, then those of a lionness. The dogs—for besides the little bull we had a large brindled mongrel named Ben—began to show signs of scenting the lion; and after a couple of false alarms they drew toward one patch of brush, their hair bristling, and showing such eager excitement that it was evident something big was inside; and in a moment one of the boys called 'lion,' and pointed with his finger.

"I caught a glimpse of tawny hide; as it moved there was a call to me to 'shoot,' and I fired into what I saw. There was a commotion in the bushes, and Kermit fired; and immediately afterwards there broke out on the other side, not the hoped-for big lion, but two cubs the size of mastiffs. Each was badly wounded and we finished them off; even if unwounded they were too big to take alive.

"A couple of miles away was another donga, another shallow watercourse, with occasional big brush patches along the winding bed; and toward this we cantered. We rode up to a patch of tall, thick brush, and shouted loudly. The response was immediate, in the shape of loud gruntings, and crashings through the thick brush.

"Right in front of me, thirty yards off, there appeared from behind the bushes which at first screened him from my eyes, the tawny, galloping form of a big maneless lion. Crack! The Winchester spoke; and as the soft-nosed bullet plowed forward through his flank, the lion swerved, so that I missed him with the second shot; but my third bullet went through the spine and forward into his chest.

"Down he came, sixty yards off, his hind quarters dragging, his head up, his ears back, his jaws open, and lips drawn up in a prodigious snarl, as he endeavored to turn to face us. His back was broken; but of this we could not at the moment be sure, and so Kermit, Sir Alfred and I fired, almost together, into his chest. His head sank, and he died.

Shooting from the Horses

"This lion had come out on the left of the bushes; the other, to the right of them, had not been hit, and we saw him galloping off across the plain, six or eight hundred yards away. A couple more shots missed, and we mounted our horses to try to ride him down. On topping the divide Medlicott and I saw the lion loping along close behind some kongoni. We gained rapidly, and, finding out this, the lion suddenly halted and came to bay in a slight hollow, where the grass was rather long. The plain seemed flat, and we could see the lion well from horseback; but, especially when we lay down, it was most difficult to make him out on foot, and impossible to do so when kneeling.

"Kermit and I tried shooting from the horses, but at such a distance this was not effective. Then Kermit got off, but his horse would not let him shoot; and when I got off I could see nothing of the lion when I knelt; but he was now standing up, looking first at one group of horses and then at the other, his tail lashing to and fro, his head held low, and his lips dropped over his mouth in peculiar fashion, while his harsh and savage growling rolled thunderously over the plain.

"I took steady aim and pressed the trigger; the bullet went in between the neck and shoulder, and the lion fell over on his side, one foreleg in the air. He recovered in a moment and stood up, evidently very sick, and once more faced me, growling hoarsely. I think he was on the eve of charging. I fired again at once and this bullet broke his back just behind the shoulders, and with the next I killed him outright.

"Three days later we had another successful lion hunt. Pease, Medlicott and both the Hills were with us and Heller (the naturalist) came too, for he liked when possible, to be with the hunters, so that he could at once care for any beast that was shot.

"Suddenly Hill said 'lion,' and endeavored to point it out to me, as it crept cautiously among the rocks on the steep hillside, 150 yards away. At first I could not see it; finally I thought I did and fired, but, as it proved, at a place just above him. However, it made him start up and I immediately put the next bullet behind his shoulders. It was a fatal shot; but, growling, he struggled down the hill, and I fired again and killed him.

Roosevelt's Eyesight Bad

"Presently Hill saw three lions which had slunk stealthily off through the grass. There were two lions near us, one directly in our front, a hundred and ten yards off. Some seconds passed before Hill could make me realise that the dim yellow smear in the yellow-brown grass was a lion; and then I found some difficulty in getting a bead on it that I overshot. However, the bullet must have passed very close—indeed, I think it just grazed him—for he jumped up and faced us, growling savagely.

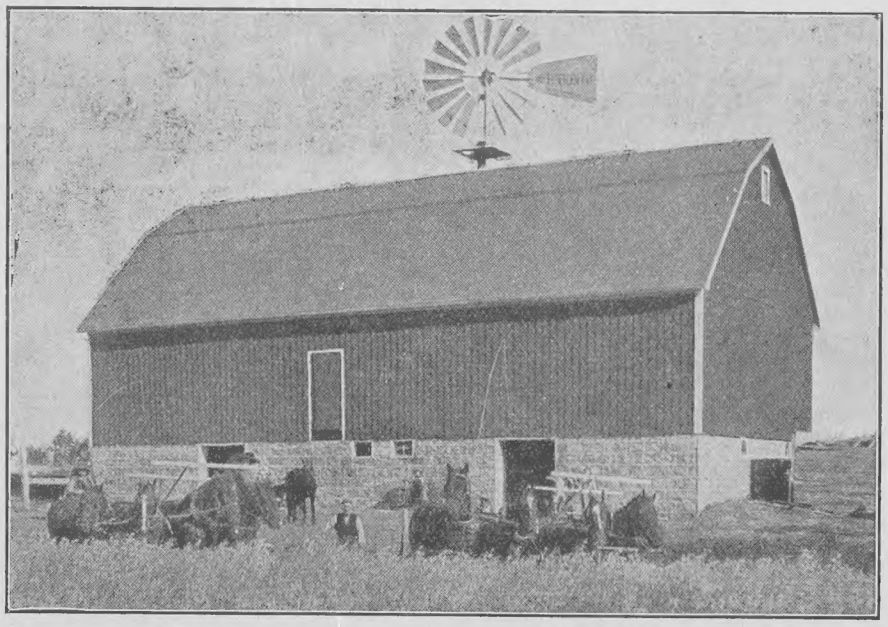
"Then, his head lowered, he threw his tail straight into the air and began to charge. The first few steps he took at a trot, and before he could start into a gallop, I put the soft-nosed Winchester bullet in between the neck and shoulders. Down he went with a roar; the wound was fatal.

"Then we walked toward where Hill had already seen another lion—the lioness as it proved. Again he had some difficulty in making me see her; but he succeeded and I walked towards her through the long grass. At sixty yards I could make her out clearly, snarling at me as she faced me, and I shot her full in the chest. She at once performed a series of extraordinary antics, tumbling about on her head, just as if she were throwing somersaults, first to one side and then to the other. I fired again, but managed to shoot between the somersaults, so to speak, and missed her. The shot seemed to bring her to herself, and away she tore.

Field Glasses His Only Weapon

"It is ticklish work to follow a wounded lion in tall grass, and we walked carefully with every sense on the alert. We passed Heller, who had been with the beaters. He spoke to us with an amused smile. His only weapon was a pair of field glasses, but he always took things as they came, with entire coolness, and to be close to a wounded lioness when she charged merely interested him.

"A beater came running up and pointed toward where he had seen her, and we walked toward the place. At thirty yards distance Hill pointed, and eagerly peering, I made out the form of the lioness showing indistinctly through the grass. She was half-crouching, half-sitting, her head bent down, but she still had strength to do mischief. She saw us, but before she could turn I sent a bullet through her shoulders. Down she went, and was dead when we walked up. A cub had been seen, and another full-grown lion, but they had slunk off, and we got neither."



Barn on Farm of Jos. Smith, "Diamond Farm," Carroll, Man.

FACTS FOR THE PRODUCER

Why It Is Necessary for the Farmers of Western Canada to Protect Themselves.

By J. H. Thamer

IN discussing the food needs of the fast increasing population the world over, it is only necessary to make a comparison to show you that the farmer must soon become king. When Lincoln was elected there were 31,000,000 people in the United States. The present census is over 90,000,000. The day is fast approaching when there will be land hunger and the production of the soil will scarcely fill the wants of the human race. France alone among nations has put agriculture in the forefront of all industries. You cannot buy an acre of good agricultural land today in France for $1,000. The time has come when the energy of the human race must be directed to the reclamation and cultivation of all the idle lands of the world, and when the statesman and the publicist should trumpet to the world the advantages, the necessity, and importance of more and better farmers. Western Canada is the last great and valuable division of the world left for the wgite man to transform from wilderness to fruitful country. It has today 200,000000 acres of rich wheat and pasture lands waiting for settlement.

The teeming populations of the cities, and the toilers in the mines, mills, factories, navies and armies of the world farms needed to feed and clothe them.

Scientists cannot short-circuit nature and make bread and meat from a chemical combination of limestone and the nitrogen of the air, or from other such contrivance.

Out of the soil must forever come the food, and raiment and fuel for mankind's wants. Let me tell you that the most glorious country of the future is Western Canada.

In face of the above facts, can you wonder that certain combinations of capital are so anxious to control the grain trade of Western Canada, and are doing everything in their power to destroy your own company, the Grain Growers' Grain Co., even buying space in different newspapers at advertising rates to publish articles disparaging to your own company?

Farmers, you are not only fighting for your present rights, but the future welfare of this country depends upon your loyalty and support to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. You are the producers of the most important commodity used for the sustenance of the human race, and who has more right to the disposing of this than yourselves. Realize your importance in this respect and you cannot do otherwise than to use every legitimate means to strengthen your own company.

HOW NATIONS INVEST THEIR SAVINGS

IV.—WORLDWIDE ENGLISH INVESTMENTS

The Englishman, always, is worldwide in his financial activities, and the sun never sets on his investments. There is more English money in the United States than in all the other countries combined. According to theLondon Statist the amount of British capital invested in American railroads alone is $3,000,000,000, producing an annual income of $135,000,000. The Englishman is not so careful as the Dutchman in the matter of sending over investigation committees, with the result that much English money has been lost in various American railroad and land enterprises. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that it is estimated that 65 per cent of British surplus is in securities whose rates of income fluctuate.

England deals heavily in American securities. By means of arbitrage, which has already been explained in this department, the transactions are carried on by cable with amazing quickness. The greatest activity is in the following stocks: Union Pacific; Southern Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Atchison, Topeke and Santa Fe; Erie; Great Northern; Northern Pacific; Baltimore and Ohio; Reading; Pennsylvania; Amalgamated Copper; Anaconda and United States Steel. Among the American bonds most active in the London and European markets are: Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe general mortgage 4s, Baltimore and Ohio prior lien 3½s, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 3½s, Pennsylvania convertible 3½s, Southern Pacific convertible 4s, and Union Pacific convertible 4s.

V.—GERMAN AND AMERICAN INVESTMENTS

The small German saver puts his money into one of three safe things: into savings-banks whose deposits are guaranteed by the various municipalities; into real-estate bonds, and into Government or municipal bonds, The average interset rate from these investments is from 3 to 3½ per cent.

The German capitalist, however, has invested $750,000,000 in the United States. The American stocks most active in Berlin and Frankfort are Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and United States Steel.

Since this article deals with the foreign investments of European nations it might be worth while to see what our own investments abroad are. Compared with those of other countries they are slight. One reason for this is that the opportunities for investment in the United States are so great that there is no need to go outside its boundaries. A second reason is that the average American investor wants his investment at home, where he can see what is being done with his money. It may be a railroad that he can ride on, a street railway or a power plant that he can see every day.

Most American capital that has strayed from home has gone to Mexico, where $700,000,000 has been invested. There is $500,000,000 in Canada, largely in land and railroads; $350,000,000 in Europe; $100,000,000 in China and Japan. The Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico have only attracted a total of $200,000,000.

CIGARS ARE MEDICINE

In deciding last week at Toronto that a cigar is a drug unless the prosecution establishes that it was sold only for pleasure, Judge Morson, junior country judge there, has rendered a decision that will delight smokers who have heretofore found it difficult to get tobacco on Sunday.

Prof. Hebner, Dr. Dwyer and Prof. Graham Chamvers, testified that they were in the habit of prescribing cigars and tobacco to be smoked as a relief or cure for constipation and other troubles.

On the evidence Judge Morson said: "A cigar is clearly a drug. It is perfectly clear on this evidence that tobacco is under the statute a drug as the statute takes no note of intention. It must be sold as a drug on Sunday, only however, for some known ill. If sold simply to smoke for pleasure, it constitutes a breach of the Lord's Day Act."

XMAS IN EUROPE

White Star Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamers

The S.S. CANADA will sail from Portland on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 2 p.m. for Liverpool. Beginning with this trip this fine steamer will carry ONLY ONE CLASS OF CABIN PASSENGERS, who will have full privileges of all the accommodations, heretofore first class, AT SECOND CLASS RATES, $45.00 and up. Third class passengers booked also in 2 and 4 berth rooms at $27.50 rate.

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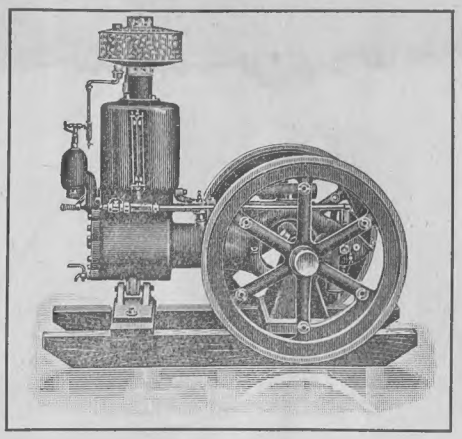

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Here is a list to select from, which **thousands of satisfied farmers are using. Why not you?**

The famous **Canadian Air-motor,** for power and pumping.

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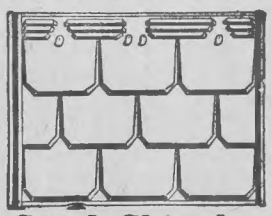

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THE ANNUAL DONATION SEASON

HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG MUST THE FARMER WAIT?

WHEN WINNIPEG WENT DARK

Some Impressions of Certain Things that Did Happen and Other Things that Might have Happened in Winnipeg Last Week

FUN!—say—a cage of monkeys, a group of circus clowns, and a side-splitting farce comedy all working together, could not commence to compare with the joviality that was let loose in Winnipeg last Tuesday night when the lights went out; when the power failed and the whirl of a bustling city stopped dead.

No person has ever been able to explain where the Prophet Moses disappeared to when "the glim was doused," and nobody will ever know of all the screamingly humorous situations that were presented when Winnipeg went dark.

It was along about 4.50, when the dusk of the late afternoon was merging into pitch black night, that the white hot wires in thousands of incandescent bulbs, in thousands of homes, offices, factories, warehouses and street cars spluttered fitfully for a moment, and then died slowly into a red glow and oblivion.

The same thing has often happened in Winnipeg, and folks stopped their work petulently, and waited for the electric juice to circulate and give them light again. A minute passed, two, three, four, five of them, and the impatient ones began to manipulate the wall buttons, in the vain hope of coaxing back the mysterious agent.

In fifteen minutes it began to dawn on people that something unusual had happened. They discovered that the usually brilliant lighted streets were in darkness; that the clanging street cars were silenced, dimly discernible where they stood at intervals along the street, and, in fact, that electric power was shut off all factories, printing offices and other industries.

"Dog goned if it doesn't remind me of '76," said a white bearded citizen on Main Street.

Then Winnipeg witnessed that peculiar psychological effect, which is common in all cases of disaster where the whole public is affected. All the city became kin; people thawed, and stranger met stranger on friendly terms.

Even The Press Thawed

The morning papers, which customarily heave great clods of moist soil at each other, were printed on the same press, and they told in glaring headlines the story of the disaster; of how a flume had burst in the power house below the falls at Lac du Bonnet, seventy miles away, and flooded the plant with water to a depth of four feet; of how two of the big dynamos were running at full speed under the water, dashing a continuous shower of foam to the ceiling; and that it would be days before the break could be stopped; the power house pumped out and the valuable machinery repaired.

When the lights went out a carnival of laughter was let in. The imps of pleasure were released, and cupid started forth armed with several full quivers. It was a field night for him.

Fun Everywhere

When it was noised about that the lights were out to stay there was a commotion among the "Willie boys"; they rushed for a telephone, and finding it out of commission wrote hurry-up notes which were soon speeding by messenger to all parts of the city; the missives read something like this:

"Dear Genevieve:

Expect your boy up to-night.

Percival."

That night one of the "Chawlies" called at the address of "his own" and clasped his manly arms about her in the dark of the hallway as he imprinted a devout salute. A moment later, when he was recovering from the shock of a vigorous scream, he discovered that he had embraced the servant girl.

In the coziness of many a parlor sofa, and in the caress of a darkness only relieved by the flickering light of a solitary candle many engagements are recorded.

There was something doing in the stores, which were crowded with afternoon shoppers. A fat man grabbed what he supposed was his wife by the hand, and hauled her through an intricate maze of aisles to the street. When they got there she was puffing like the exhaust from a steam boiler. He struck a match and looked at her.

"Great Jehosephat," he said, "I thought you was my wife."

In the same store a gay young masher taking advantage of the darkness, sidled up to a fair blonde, and surreptitiously stole his arm about her slender waist. When the "Dummy" toppled over upon him he understood it was a "figger"

A man who had purchased a shirt, took the bundle, and broke up his family when he opened it at home. It contained a half dozen pairs of ladies' baby-blue silk hose.

Barber Shop Incidents

In one of the Portage Avenue barber shops there was consternation when the lights went out, and stayed out. Men half shaved, with beard half trimmed, and hair in various stages of cutting, waited in their chairs for a while and then chatted in groups in the centre of the shop expecting the lights to come on at any time. There were still standing there when two stunningly dressed young ladies wandered in, and groped about in the darkness.

"Is this the five and ten cent store?" one of them enquired timorously.

The man behind the cigar stand struck a lucifer unthinkingly, and the two maids gazed horror-stricken at a row of white robed ghosts, fat, lean, tall and squat, with hair and beard in all the fantastic dressing of Fiji islanders. The ladies made a swift excursion across the small space that separated them from the door.

Street Car Conversations

A street car loaded with passengers was just descending into the Main Street subway when its power was shut off. It was left stranded in a shroud of blackness beneath the C.P.R. tracks, for the rows of incandescent lamps along the concrete walls were also out of business. Everybody expected they would be merrily on their way in a minute or two. During the next quarter of an hour there was a conversation something like this:

(Young lady, standing): "Whoever you are, will you have the goodness to let go my hand?"

"Beg pardon, ma'am, I thought I had hold of a strap."

(Railroader) "Hold your seats, people; somebody's trying to take a flying switch."

(Fat man, sitting) "Will the man that's walking all over my chest, please ascend to the hurricane deck, I want to expectorate?"

(From a married woman, excitedly) 'You brute! Conductor, some man, squeezed my hand."

(Thin man) "Here, take that bottle out of my face; I'm not your child."

(Cranky man) "Is this a sardine plant, or is but a joke?"

(Conductor) "You're a lobster, and it's no joke."

(Tall man) "It'll take a blacksmith to get the kinks out of me, when I get out of here."

"Let a steam roller run over you."

When the cars began to get cold, the most patient waiters started out on foot, and until morning, when the company's auxiliary plant was turned on, the cars stood in their places, and the conductors and motormen kept their lonely vigil.

When the darkness got too oppressive, the manager of a coal office sent "Chawley' out to purchase some candles. He brought back some of the small fancy colored tapers used on Christmas trees. He said, "They look so cute, don't you know."

Auxiliary Lighting Plants

At a prominent corner a corpulent merchant lit a match to locate a newsboy, who was hiding beneath his bay window, and there was much merriment in a Portage Avenue restaurant when a man pulled out a candle, lighted it, and placed it before his plate. "I carry my auxiliary lighting service with me." he said.

A very suspicious man had a difficult job to eat with one hand, while he kept his other hand on his watch pocket.

"What's this, a wake or a christening?" said a jovial big fellow, as he stepped into a downtown jewelry store lighted up with candles. "More like a funeral for us," said the proprietor.

In one of the downtown buildings, an electric elevator stopped half way up its shaft when the power was shut off, and fate decreed that a very nice young man, and a very nice young lady should open up an acquaintance in the darkness. She trilled that she was "afraid to go home in the dark," and well—he goes home with her every night now.

Except for occasional cases of light, where gas was installed, the streets were in blackness, and at six o'clock in the evening a long procession of workers made their way to their homes. Jollity was the key note of their feelings, and there were some impromptu sleighing parties when a team happened by.

For several days there was only light when the street cars were not running, and vice-versa, and in those two days there was a heavy run on the candle market. Stores and households presented an ancient and a weird appearance in the evening, lighted up in this out-of-date fashion, and in the morning many a man who dressed by candle light went to work unshaven and without a necktie.

On Friday the city loaned some power to the Street Railway Company, which brought up the available power in the city to 8,500 horse power. However, as 18,000 hp. is used in the city, many manufacturers, bakers, printing offices, etc., were obliged either to suspend operations altogether, or work with very low power. Some of the smaller plants adopted the plan of utilizing threshing engines and gasoline engines to do their work. Last week's number of THE GUIDE was printed by the light of candles and lamps.—E.H.S

The number of all ranks in the British fleet stands at 128,000.

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THE CHRISTMAS GUIDE

Preparations have been completed to make the Christmas number of THE GUIDE the finest Christmas number of any farm paper in Canada. It will be published on December 15th. Special attention has been given to the wants of all our readers. The cover design is most appropriate for Christmas, and is in three colors, making it something most attractive and unique.

Among the contributors are a number of prominent men in Western Canada, including Hon. Walter Scott, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Rev. A. A. Shaw, Dr. W. A. McIntyre. In addition there are some splendid Christmas stories for readers of all ages. Our lady readers and young folks will find something of great interest to themselves in the Christmas number.

THE GUIDE'S artist, Mr. Arch. Dale, has drawn a large number of cartoons and illustrations. One of these will appear as a loose leaf supplement in four colors, and will be suitable for framing. The Christmas GUIDE will be a rare treat to our readers. It will also be a splendid gift with which to remember friends in different parts of the world.

The Christmas GUIDE will be given to all regular subscribers without extra charge, although it has been prepared at great expense. Extra numbers can be secured at THE GUIDE office for ten cents each. All readers who wish copies sent to friends should send in the names and addresses with the money to THE GUIDE office and the copies will be promptly mailed. Early attention will be necessary as there will be a great demand for this exceptionally fine paper.

A. Hendry

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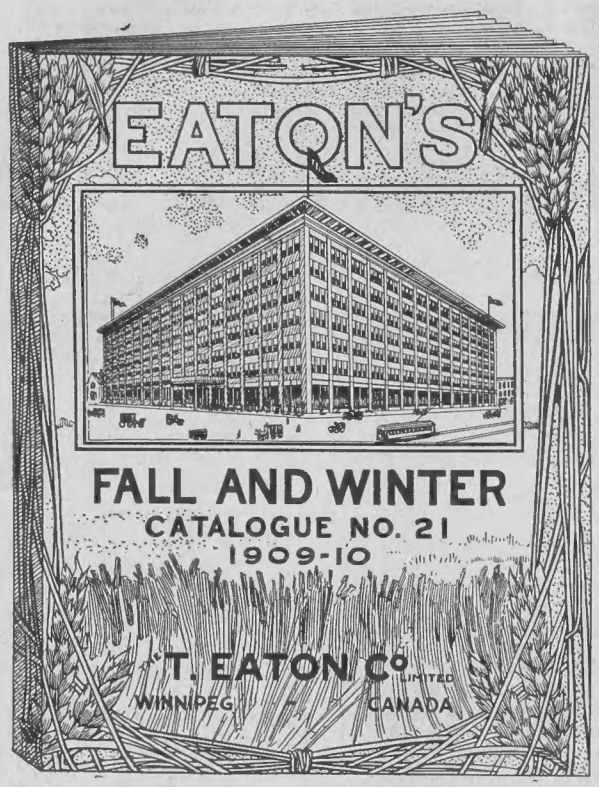

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WINNIPEG CANADA

THE GUIDE'S "MAIL BAG"

A SOCIALIST TO THE RESCUE

Editor, GUIDE:—Kindly allow me to reply to the remarks of one of your correspondents in the GUIDE of Oct. 27, signed "Reader." I am not well enough posted on conditions in New Zealand to judge the situation there, but am under the impression that the working classes of that country have not given the capitalist as much play as they give them on this continent, and if they persist they will ultimately not have to fight the trusts and combines that the Canadian people will be up against before a great many years more are over. The prosperity of Canada just amounts to the fact that, thanks to our enormous productive ability, with modern machinery, the exploiters of labor are piling up enormous fortunes and incidentally enormous political power over our legislative assemblies, both Dominion and Provincial. But the Canadian working men and women and children who work in our factories, mines, etc.,—are they any better off than their brothers and sisters in New Zealand? Did the 28,000 unemployed in Montreal and 40,000 in Toronto, and the great numbers in other cities of Canada last winter get more food and shelter than those in New Zealand?

One reason why this past summer there has not been complaint about unemployment in this part of the globe is that there is a great deal of construction work going on with railroads as well as public works in the western towns, practically all with borrowed money, and this money must be paid back some day and it is the workers who are expected to do the trick, so that our present so-called prosperity is partly due at least to the fact that we are having a gay time on borrowed money, and this same money has been filched from us by the exploiters by way of rents, interest and profit. These are sources of revenue against which the early Christians were continually fighting, but which our respectable Christians of today seem to like rather.

As to Socialism in New Zealand, I am not aware that New Zealand has a Socialist administration. Socialism is not something that can be very well set up in one country independent of the rest of so-called civilization. It is a world-wide movement and is likely to be adopted more or less simultaneously in most of the highly developed industrial countries, irrespective of whether farmers of Western Canada like it or not. New Zealand is still under the competitive wage system and production for profit, while Socialism means the abolition of the competitive wage system and the adoption of production for use, instead of production for profit. Under the present system factories and mines are continually put on half time or closed altogether on account of over-production as it is called, and then we see the ridiculous position that men, women and children have to go without the necessities of life because they produce too many of these necessities. What a system to boast of, in this enlightened (?) twentieth century. If human brains could not devise a better system of existence for human beings for the short time they sojourn on this earth, they might well be called a generation of idiots by those who are coming after us.

The reason why there is so much difference of opinion and misunderstanding about Socialism is because people do not investigate for themselves, but, parrot-like, repeat what someone else said about it. In this respect they all seem to adopt the monkey trick of following the leader, no matter where the leader might lead them to. It almost looks as if there is something in Darwin's theory of men's relation to some of the monkey tribes.

As to your correspondent's remark that Socialism robs the worker of all incentive to enterprise, I would ask "Reader" to produce some evidence to back up his statement. It is so easy to find a stone when a mischievous boy wants to hit a dog, don't you know. Another statement of his, viz., "Socialists expect to be maintained by the state at a minimum of time and effort," also needs more evidence before I can believe it. Perhaps, "Reader" will kindly tell us where he gets all his learning about Socialism.

I subscribe to half a dozen Socialist papers and have read a number of books on the subject besides, but I have not come across anything yet that corresponds with "Reader's" summing up of Socialism.

"Reader" tells us that farmers work better for themselves than on the roads for the community, and that the Douks get paid for their labor in sugar, flour, and other necessities of life from their autocratic leader. Very foolish of the Doukhobors to allow themselves to be ruled by any autocrat, I would say. But, dear "Reader," looking at it from a broader point of view, who is ruling in most civilized countries anyway, if it be not the autocrats and plutocrats. And we fool people are letting them, just like the Douks. As to the Douks being paid for their labor in necessities of life, what about the rest of us? Take the farmers and other workers all over the world, are they getting much more than the Doukhobors, viz.: just about the necessities of life?

Considering our ability to produce with modern machinery today, do we live so much better than our grandfathers did as business men, the world over, are coming out for Socialism in increasing numbers?

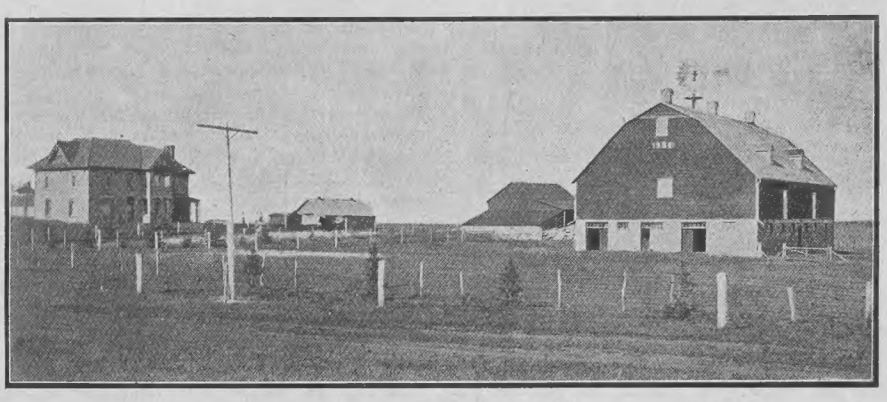
G. BOERMA.

N. Battleford. Sask.,

Note —Friend Boerma is right, there is too much superficial talk about economic questions on the solution of which depends the future progress of the race. Any assertion of human rights as being superior to legal rights provokes the shout of "Anarchist," any effort to the tyrrany of capitalistic commercialism by the introduction of co-operative methods is straightway dubbed "communism"; any movement to replace the inadequacy of service and the greed of private ownership and operation of public utilities by municipal or state ownership and operation is characterized as "Socialism."

The use of these names as a sort of bug-a-boo to frighten unthinking people or provoke in their minds an unreasoning hostility to progressive ideas or movements, is an old game with those who are deliberately taking advantage of human weakness to further their selfish ends. Many of their hirelings echo their cries from platform, press and pulpit, and worst of all, misled by these, many of those most victimized by present conditions join in the hue and cry against those who are devoting their lives to the task of making the world a better place to live in for the innocent, the honest, and the industrious.

But the bug-a-boo has been used too often. It is losing its power to frighten the honest seeker after economic truth. The epithet "socialistic" has been overworked of late, so with the epithet "communistic." The British Budget, which passed the Commons by a vote of 379 to 149 has been fiercely denounced as both "socialistic" and "communistic".



Farm Home of Arthur Shauea, Killarney, Man.

who had to farm with hand labor? Our producing ability has increased enormously, but the ability of the enterprising exploiter has increased much faster. But, then, it would be **too** bad to take away the "incentive" to enterprise from exploiters, would it not, for fear, I presume, that Mr. Farmer and the rest of the workers might get an easier time of it. As it is now, the ability and incentive of the exploiter will keep Mr. Farmer and his family hustling alright. Needless to say, as long as land is cheap in Western Canada and grain a good price, some of the farmers will get a banking account all right, but how long is land going to be cheap and how much longer are farmers going to be able to get a good price for their grain, and how much are the majority stinting themselves and their families in order to accomplish it?

The reason why grain has been a good price lately is due to the two short crops before, but two good crops after this season in the principal wheat producing countries will see the price of wheat take an enormous tumble again, unless the farmers of the United States and Canada take a firmer hand in the handling of their grain themselves than they are as yet doing, but even then our economic system of doing things along competitive lines is bound to bring the price of wheat down to a much lower level before many years are over. Everything points that way in spite of the fact that we see some optimistic remarks about it to the contrary. In conclusion, if Socialism is so bad, will "Reader" please tell us why millionaires like Gaylord Wilthshire, R. Hunter, Phelp Stokes, and others, as well as many university students, lawyers, doctors, professors, clergymen, as well Surely these terms are shortly destined to become complimentary adjectives instead of as formerly expressions of contempt. Don't let us call each other names, friends; let us read, reflect and reason together. Wisdom won't die with any of us. None of us have a corner on truth. This is the Twentieth century and the Age of Progress! The radical of yesterday is the conservative of to-day; the radical of to-day will be the conservative of tomorrow.

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth."

Let us maintain THE GUIDE as a medium through which each reader who is animated by the spirit of Good Will, may, without fear or favor, offer his or her contribution of fact or theory as an aid to the solution of the problems of individual and community life.

E. A. PARTRIDGE.

OUR NAVAL POLICY

Editor, GUIDE:—Our two political leaders, Laurier and Borden, have agreed upon a naval programme that is going to take over $20,000,000 a year out of the farmers. That twenty million dollars is just that much crop. To take that out of farmers and spend it on a navy is a matter too serious to be decided by a few rich men at Ottawa. The people of Canada should be consulted, as it is out of them the money must come to pay the shot. Farmers pay most federal taxes. Why? Because they are the heaviest buyers, and the taxes are collected off the things they buy. The naval policy is one that should rouse farmers and put them in arms against it. But, if we are to have such an enormous expense, then let the people be consulted by a referendum vote, just as Laurier took a vote on prohibition in 1908. When the Grain Exchange abolished the one cent per bushel commission rule, the Grain Growers' Grain Company took a vote of their shareholders to see what their policy would be. Now, all of us are shareholders in the corporation union known as Government. So, why should not the Government take a referendum vote on the naval policy? Would this not be a good subject to be brought up at the various Grain Growers' Association meetings and also at the Brandon Convention? Here is the most important of political issues. So, why should not the farmers consider it? The expenses for the navy must all be paid out of the crops.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Correspondents sending letters for publication in "The Guide" must sign their own name, the publication of which will be at the discretion of the Editor. No letters that are not deemed of public interest will be published. The aim is to make the "Mail Bag" of great educational value to the readers of "The Guide," and it is understood that the opinion of a correspondent is not necessarily that of The Guide.

OPENS AN OLD SORE

Editor, GUIDE:—You meet every effort made for the purpose of weakening (and finally exterminating) the farmers' organization. The broad-cast circulation of pamphlets by F. O. Fowler have the decided effect quite the contrary to the purpose for which they were intended; for every farmer who reads them reminds himself of an old sore which was the result of hard knocks from the hands of the Grain Dealers' Association. We farmers are satisfied with the healthy progress of the G.G.A. and the G.G.G. Co., and feel assured that they will be not only maintained, but uplifted from victory to victory.

NORMAN MACAULEY.

Kenway, Man.

GUIDE GOES ALL THE WAY

Editor, GUIDE:—You'll find enclosed $1 for my subscription for THE GUIDE. Mr. Editor, your paper is doing more to educate the farmers than all the rest of the papers put together. They tell us how to produce more; they only go half way. THE GUIDE tells us the whole thing. If the Hon. W. Scott comes out straight for Government ownership of elevators and pushes it through, he will have done the best thing that was ever done in Canada. Laurier won't be in it.

CHARLES BLUNDEN

Granum, Alta.

THAT CARTOON OF NOV. 17

That bull terrier is certainly a "dandy." Send a puppy to Regina. He'll eat "Sask. Farmer," and the Hon. Walter too, unless he changes horses.

WEYBURN.

IN FOR A BAD TIME

Editor, GUIDE:—I have just been waiting for your article "Making Public Opinion" since the appearance of the advertisement signed "Observer" in some of the Winnipeg papers, though I can hardly believe that any man possessed of any intelligence whatever would fail to see through the little dodge, it fortunately gives the farmers another eye-opener as to where their friends are, No kick is too mean for these, who make it their business to live by robbing those who produce all the wealth of the country, but they are in for a bad time.

P. H. SPENCER.

Millwood, Man.

ENGLISH METHODS

Editor, GUIDE:—About the time I left the Old Country to come here to the Glorious West, the Great Eastern Railway, which serves a purely agricultural section of the east coast of England, in order to make individual shipments profitable for perishable farm produce, had a certain kind of crate constructed of various sizes, to suit shippers. They were to contain a miscellaneous collection of butter, eggs and poultry. The crate contained the farmer's name and address so that the consumer in the city knew exactly with whom he was dealing.

I am sorry I am not able to tell you

whether the scheme was a success or not, or whether the railway company charged for the crate or not. I know for a fact that they greatly reduced their rates on such products to encourage shippers I merely give this as a suggestion, as doubtless some of you have heard of far better ways of the produce reaching the consumer direct.

I may not have made it distinct, but mean that produce so shipped should be handled by a commission firm. The charges should be light, as there would be comparatively no packing or unpacking to do, the customer buying a whole crate or crates of such a size as suited their needs.

SHIRLEY HILL.

Carnduff, Sask.

WISE TO "OBSERVER"

Editor, GUIDE:—As my subscription has expired I have pleasure in enclosing $2 for two years' renewal to THE GUIDE. You are doing good work and are sure to succeed if the farmers will stand by one another and support their own cause. By the way, what do you think of that open letter in —— by "Observer"? Isn't it strange how some people can get so far "off," and I know what I think of a paper that would give such prominence to such a letter. I think an editor that will give it such prominence without comment, practically endorses the article. It is wonderful how much wheat is being held this fall by farmers, and if it is the same throughout the west it will certainly help the price next spring.

HAROLD ORCHARD.

Lintrathen, Man., Nov. 12.

CATTLE ROUND-UP BEGUN

Editor, GUIDE:—You will find enclosed $1 for my subscription to THE GUIDE. It is the best paper in Canada I think. Hardly any grain is being sold here and there are four elevators and two warehouses. One man threshed 12,000 bushels, others from 10,000 to 3,000. Oats in this district are good, wheat fair and barley not good. Threshing finished about the 20th October. There were plenty of machines available. People have just begun to round up the cattle to turn them on the straw. Two inches of snow fell on Nov. 11.

HOLT HANDERSON.

Daysland, Alta.

THE BEST FARM PAPER

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed $1 as my renewal subscription for the best farm paper that has fallen to my lot. We all look for THE GUIDE. Wishing you a large harvest,

S. H. McWILLIAMS.

Drinkwater, Sask.

VALUE OF "THE GUIDE"

Editor, GUIDE:—If THE GUIDE should cease to be edited, the farmers of the three provinces would be shorn of the greatest weapon that was ever created in their behalf. An official organ like THE GUIDE that champions the farmers' rights, and benefits all alike in the three provinces, should be supported to a man. In fact, there is no farmer who markets twenty bushels of wheat per year but needs THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. If all would join the ranks of the G.G.A. and link themselves with us, we would have might in our numbers and we are fighting for the right, so victory would crown our efforts, and we could reap the just profits of our toil.

R. F. McVEETY.

Swan River, Man.

PUT UP VIGOROUS FIGHT

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed please find $1 for next year's subscription to THE GUIDE. I consider it the best dollar's worth that I get the whole year round. You have certainly put up a vigorous fight during the past year. and more power to your pen is the earnest wish of every Grain Grower in the west, or at least should be.

D. FRASER.

Pilot Mound, Man.

BOX-CARS AND DREADNOUGHTS.

Editor, GUIDE:—So much has been, and so much is being said of late about the duty of Canadians to the Motherland, the threatened position of England as Mistress of the Seas, Imperialism, "Box-Cars and Dreadnoughts," etc., that I fear the agricultural interests championed by some of our great newspapers in the West, will suffer (?) owing to the great amount of space given in their columns, to discussing our patriotism, the Canadian Navy and kindred topics. There, however, will always be a small corner reserved for "Observer" when he wishes to tell his brother farmers anything. I fear too, that if the farmer catches the "Imperial fever," as many of our "Grafters" seem to have done, we will be compelled to build our Dreadnoughts on "tick."

With all the talk of Navy, of Defence, of millions of money to be spent in assisting the Motherland, I have yet to hear of any of the "talkers" giving any consideration to the "final cause," the producer—the man behind the gun—the man who must furnish the millions for the building of ships, and for the defence of our nation. They all go into ecstasies over the patriotism that we should develop; of how our sons should go and assist in manning the guns, and of the great future in store for those of us who will lay our lives on the altar of service for the Motherland. I suppose they think our lives—spent as they are behind the plow—are of no service to our King. They likely, have become so elated and inspired over the great advance made by the women of our land of late, that they think the women would make the money to keep the "farmers going," while the latter were away on the high seas looking for trouble. Now Sir, my idea of our relation and duty to our King and to our Empire, is this: Let us by no means see Great Britain's interests interfered with by any nation; let us give our money, men, ships, anything, everything that we can spare, and even let us make every sacrifice to help our Motherland in her struggle; but let us realize, let us make others realize, that those of us who remain at home, are just as important, just as necessary to our King and to our Empire, as those who go and fall in the fore-front of the battle. Let us develop and encourage a feeling of honest pride in our work of helping our Empire, however common-place that work may seem to be. Let us also recognize the fact that our success as a great nation depends upon the relation of one element of society to every other..

If the duty of the man behind the plow is to be considered as secondary to that of the man behind the gun, then we can readily see what result will follow in coming generations. Our most honorable callings are the ones our sons will wish to follow. Therefore, unless we strive to uphold the honor of the position occupied by the man behind the plow, the development of our natural resources must suffer, and we shall find ourselves, a nation with ships and men, but without money and food to support them. I do not agree with the critics who have made so little of what one of our statesmen said about the people of the West, thinking more of "Box-Cars" than of Dreadnoughts." These critics would have us believe that the general opinion of the West was all Dreadnoughts and no Box-Cars. If they really understood the people of this country, they would find that we are giving most of our time to the "Box-Car" side of the question.

Let us, as farmers, strive to raise our ideals; let us study our Empire's need; let us develop a practical sympathy for our Motherland—then seeing her need, and realizing our true responsibility, let us do our duty by her., bring our soils to a higher state of productiveness, lay by our grain for our Empires' use, and then we shall have done the best that can be done, our duty.

FRED W. KERR.

Souris, Man.

INDIGNANT AT FARM PAPERS

Editor, GUIDE:—Please renew my subscription order for THE GUIDE. Dollar enclosed. In this district there is great indignation at the action of some of the so-called farmers' agricultural papers in publishing letters in inuendo charges against the Grain Growers' Grain Co., as advertisements under nom de plumes.

W. PATERSON.

Kelloe, Man.

Gasoline Engine Bargains

A dealer having secured in exchange during the past season a number of gasoline engines that have been slightly used, offers them at the following low prices:

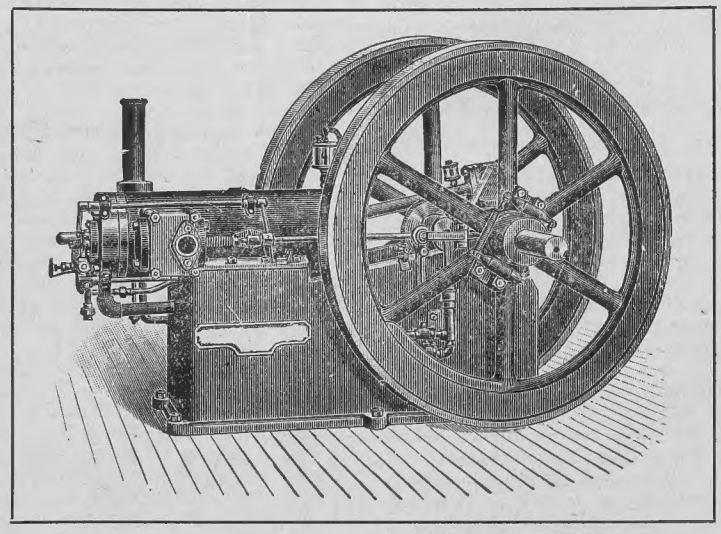
$165 3 Horse Power Fairbanks-Morse Vertical

$100 4 Horse Power Bates & Edmonds Vertical

$200 4 Horse Power Fairbanks-Morse Vertical

NEARLY NEW

Terms Cash F. O. B. Winnipeg



5 Horse Power Howe Horizontal $175

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These engines have been thoroughly overhauled and tested and will be sold subject to examination before shipment, when they will be run and shown to develop **full advertised power.** If you cannot visit Winnipeg write to some friend or representative to come and see them run. They will be shipped with **New Equipment, New Gasoline and Water Tanks,** Batteries, Oil Can, Lubricators, Etc.

Write to **DEALER, Box 10,** care **The Grain Growers' Guide,** 275-7 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg

WHAT IS DIRECT LEGISLATION?

Editor, GUIDE:—

In answer to the above question I say that it is a direct vote of the people upon proposed laws, in the legislature, together with power in the people to order such a vote. "Proposed Laws" also include proposals to repeal existing laws. The two main feature of Direct Legislation are (1) **The Optional Referendum,** which gives the people a veto power over laws passed by the legislature; and (2) **The Voters' Initiative,** which gives the people power to initiate new measures that the legislature refuses or neglects to pass.

First, as the People's Veto on certain measures passed by the council or legislature. Provision is made that no such measure shall go into effect for thirty or sixty days, or some such time, from date of passing. If during that interval a petition signed by a certain percentage—say five per cent.—of the qualified electors is presented, asking for a popular vote on the measure, then it must be voted on by the people, and if they say "No" that measure does not become law. The people have vetoed it. And the mere fact that such a veto exists, makes the legislatore very careful what proposed laws they pass.

Municipal Councils and the Provincial Legislature have now the legal power to refer questions to a vote of the people, but there is no legal machinery by which the people may instruct them to do so, nor is there any provision that the mandate of the people shall be obeyed. These two defects would be cured by adopting Direct Legislation.

Suppose that circumstances brought some public question to the front, and there seemed a fair chance of a popular majority in its favor. An initiative petition, headed by an exact draft of the proposed law, would be presented to the Legislature, who would by that presentation be obliged to consider and discuss the measure asked for by the petition. If they declined to pass it, then it would have to go to a vote of the people, and would become law if the people said "Yes.' But the Legislature, when the matter came before them, might say "We will not pass this Bill just as asked for, but we do not object to pass a Bill which goes a certain length in the same direction." They would then prepare their modified Bill, and the two bills would go to the popular vote, that is, the bill asked for by the Initiative petition and the modified bill of the Legislature. Then the people—the electors—could accept one or the other, or reject both; and whatever they did would be law.

Direct Legislation is in force throughout Switzerland, five States and New Zealand. Experience shows that it has been of much value, and that the mere fact of its existence is of great benefit, even when no referendums are actually taken. For instance, its effects in the State of Oregon have been these:

1. Exploiting schemes have been kept out of the legislature through fear of this veto power of the people.

2. Good measures that have been vigorously attacked by interested corporations were allowed to stand, the people refusing to sign their petitions for a call for the Referendum, thus showing the trustworthiness of popular judgment, and incidentally refuting the slander sometimes made that "anyone will sign a petition."

3. The comparative absence of charges of corruption and partizanship in the legislature. The newspapers have generally spoken well of the last assembly or said nothing, while for the previous ten years at least, the rule has been that some bitter things were printed about the want of honor and intelligence among the legislators. Altogether the session of the Oregon Legislature since the passage of the Direct Legislation amendment was the best for many years.

The Referendum favors stability by developing patriotism and education, securing greater simplicity and better enforcement of law, driving bad men out of politics and bringing good men in, supplying a safety valve for popular discontent, and requiring a more careful consideration of legislation. It is really a social fly-wheel. Long use of the Referendum has shown that it is conservative. This clearly appears from the facts already stated concerning its value in this country, and its record in Switzerland for thirty years shows that two-thirds of the measures submitted to the people were rejected by them. If the votes of the legislators had been final, many of the rejected measures would have been law and some of the best measures adopted by the people would not have been passed by the legislators. An open door to popular decision gives discontent a peaceful vent, prevents its accumulation and draws it away from destructive methods of escape. The present system affords it no reasonable means of exerting its power, and allows it to accumulate indefinitely. The importance of this matter can hardly be overestimated. Anglo-Saxon manhood, confined beneath the pressure of accumulating injustice, is the most dangerous explosive known to history. Macaulay predicted that it would destroy America by industrial oppression of hopeless masses leading to revolution; but Macaulay did not know about the Referendum that is going to relieve the pressure, we hope, before the explosion comes.

The Referendum reduces to a minimum the danger of broken peace. **Nothing can oppose so strong a bulwark against an appeal to passion as the knowledge that the PEOPLE made the law and can change it when they please.**

Take this from Sir Francis Adams, British Minister to Switzerland, at Berne: "The Referendum has struck root and expanded wherever it has been introduced, and no serious politician of any party would now think of attempting its abolition. The conservatives, who violently opposed its introduction, became its earnest supporters when they found that it undoubtedly acted as a drag upon hasty and radical law making."

There is a class of people who would not like to be classed as conservatives (and some of them really have progressive ideas of a timid, hesitating variety) who tell us they "believe in the Referendum, it will be a good thing when the time comes but we are not ready for it yet." Not ready for it? Not ready for pure government in the place of corruption? Not ready for a means of checking the politicians? Not ready to stop misrepresentation and establish a real democracy in place of elective aristocracy? Not ready to let the sovereign people say what they want?

The above facts have been selected from "A City for the People," an able work on Direct Legislation. You will notice it said nothing about the recall of our legislators, while I think this recall is the most important point in Direct Legislation. But we can accept any part to start with. The Brandon Convention is our opportunity to take the feeling of the delegates. I will be glad to see the move come from the Grain Growers' Association. We are the people that keep the wheels of progress in motion, and what any other people are capable of doing, I say without hesitation, that we are capable of doing. I hope some of our able farmers will take the matter up in THE GUIDE and set our people thinking on this, the most important question there is before any people, in any country that wishes to be progressive.

Winnipeg JOHN KENNEDY.

QUESTION DRAWER

In this department of The Guide all questions on matters of importance to western farmers will be answered. Farmers should take advantage of this department to secure all possible information. Every question should be written plainly, so that there will be no chance of misunderstanding.

D.M., Gainsborough —What would be the probable fate of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the event of Government Ownership of Elevators?

Ans.—With the internal elevators in the hands of the provincial government, and operated by an independent commission and the terminal elevators operated in the same manner under the Dominion government, an Elevator Combine, such as exists at present, would be impossible, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company would undoubtedly control the grain trade of the west An effective sample market would result from Government ownership, and, in the face of the rapidly growing importance of the Canadian wheat crop, to the markets of the world, the farmers could then secure better prices than are secured at present Speculation in Grain Futures would be largely lessened, and the grain put upon the markets of the world through the Farmers' Agency at cost Under government ownership, the farmers would undoubtedly come to their own.

Inquirer:—A farmer stores a carload of wheat in elevator. Wheat is shipped. Elevator company makes the usual charge of 1¾ cents for fifteen days storage, insurance, cleaning, etc. Wheat goes rejected on account of wild oats. Is the elevator company responsible for loss of grade as they charged for cleaning but failed to do so?

Ans.—If wheat was special binned, the elevator man is required to preserve the identity of the wheat but is not responsible for the grade. If the wheat was graded by the elevator man, in accordance with the law, he may be held responsible for the grade but not for the identity of the wheat.

O.E.S., Langham, Sask.—Kindly explain distribution in Section 99, Clause A, Manitoba Grain Act. The station agent claims that we have to start at the top of the list in car order book every day, and as the elevator men have four or five unfilled orders on the book, at one time, we farmers have a long time to wait for cars.

Ans.—The station agent is in error. The orders must be attended to as they come on the list and not as each day's list appears. The elevator men are not allowed to have more than one unfilled order on the book at any time. Every farmer has equal rights with all applicants in the distribution of cars.

R.R.L., Rouleau, Sask.:—The use of portable elevators is permissable anywhere in the country and hundreds of them are now in use. They may be owned, hired or used in whatever way desired. There is no license necessary.

THE TELEPHONE TRUST

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company, which is really the Bell Telephone Trust of the United States, has absorbed the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is expected that the Postal Telegraph Company will shortly be absorbed by the merger as well. The capitalization of this vast corporation is already $350,000,000, and an additional stock of $150,000,000 has been issued. The absorption of the Postal will increase this capital considerably.

As a result of this merger, the general public will be put completely at the mercy of the wire millionaires. All competition as to service and rates will disappear and undoubtedly many small ones that are not paying sufficient revenue will be abolished.

WILL WED JAPANESE PRINCE

Miss Dorothy Russell, formerly Mrs. Abbott Einstein, of New York, a daughter of Lillian Russell, the actress, is reported to be engaged to Prince Mutsuhito, a nephew of the Emperor of Japan. Miss Russell, who is waiting at Los Angeles, Cal., for the arrival of the prince from Japan, admitted that she intended to marry the Japanese.

CANADA'S $25,000,000 FISH

The total value of the fish caught in the Canadian waters during 1908 was $25,451,085. This is the most significant statement made in the annual report of the fisheries branch of the department of marine and fisheries. The revenue in 1908 was less than that of 1907 by $48,264, and less than 1906 by $828,400. This was the second highest year on record, 1905 being the record year.

For that year the total revenue was from two and a quarter to four and a quarter million dollars ahead of the years 1902-3-4. Although the total for 1908 is less than for the two preceding years, the upward tendency has been well maintained. Six commercial fish caught in Canadian waters had a total value of over a million dollars in 1908. They were: Salmon, $4,814,200; lobster, $4,200,279; cod, $3,361,409; herring, $2,471,963; mackerel, $1,336,810; halibut and whitefish come next in order, the catch being valued at $819,626.

Red McLeod, who, while awaiting trial for theft, escaped from jail at Kaslo on Hallowe'en night by prying open the bars with a stick of cordwood handed to him from the outside, was recaptured at Proctor on Nov. 28, and lodged in the Nelson jail.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

EASTERN CANADA

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The "**Imperial Limited**" leaves Winnipeg daily at 18.15, and the "**Atlantic Express**" at 8.00 daily, making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof.

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Plus $2.00 for the Round Trip.

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Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and KOOTENAY POINTS

Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months.

Farmers!

Don't forget the Twin City Seed Fair in EDMONTON

Dec. 8 & 9 Send in your Entries early to the Sec.

Rice Sheppard, Box 47, Strathcona, Alta.

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN & MANITOBA

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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DECEMBER 1st, 1909

THE DECEMBER MARKETING OF GRAIN

Looking backward over the action of the market in past years from the 1st of December until about the middle of January, we find that immediately following the close of the month of November, which is practically the closing also of navigation at the head of the lakes, that the price of wheat usually decines about three cents per bushel and the price of other grains from one to three cents per bushel This is brought about by the difference in the all-rail rate of freight from Fort William to the seaboard as compared with the lake and rail shipments to bay ports, but it seems to us if farmers would look ahead a little and decide that they would not ship any grain from the 25th of November until after the holidays that the market would be considerably stronger; that is, we might not see quite as big a decline during the month of December as usually occurs.

It takes exporters from two to six weeks to adjust their shipments after the closing of navigation. Exporters all ship out as much as they possibly can just at that time and for two or three weeks after they are not in the market for grain of any kind, that is not in the market to any extent and any grain that has not reached the head of the lakes by the 1st of November of course cannot be delivered on the November contracts, and any grain that has not reached the lakes by the official closing of navigation, which is on the 5th of December, will not be in a position to be sold to advantage during the month of December, but if farmers would cease shipping entirely for the time we have stated above, we feel certain a higher level of prices would be maintained than has been the case in the past years.

Grain that is being forced on the market during the latter part of December has usually to be sold at a considerable sacrifice, often much below what it is actually worth, as exporters are not in a position to buy grain unless they buy same at quite a sacrifice in price to the seller. The farmers this year have certainly marketed their grain in a scientific manner. They have not, as in past years, rushed to make sales when the market declined, but have followed the course of holding their grain until the market advanced again, after a decline of three or four cents per bushel. This has been an exceedingly wise policy to pursue, and has resulted in the market being kept at a higher level this year than in former years; and if, during the winter months, this same plan is followed of holding wheat off the market when there is a decline, then we should see steadier markets and probably higher prices.

However, if the farmers wish to see good, steady markets during the month of December, they must cease shipping entirely from country points. We know, of course, that some will be unable to keep their grain at home and must sell, but they will probably be small in number and the little that is coming ahead in this way will probably not depress prices as much as if there was a great lot of grain coming on the market when prices are low and when the market is not able to digest it.

The farmer certainly holds the situation in his own hands, and, while by withholding his grain from the market he may not cause prices to advance a great deal, still it has a tendency to keep prices on a higher level and keep the market steadier, and this is good for all concerned.

* * *

THE BIRTLE ELECTION

The election in Birtle constituency to fill the vacancy created in the local legislature by the resignation of Hon.C.J.Mickle, was held on Saturday, 27th inst., and resulted as stated elsewhere, in the election of G. H. Malcolm, the Opposition candidate, by 165 of a majority. The Hon. Mr. Mickle's majority in the last provincial election was over 200, due largely to his personal popularity with all classes of the electors. In the Dominion election, a little over a year ago, Dr. Roche, the Conservative candidate for Marquette, in which federal constituency the Birtle electoral division lies, had in this division, a majority of 20. It is generally conceded to be pretty evenly divided as between the two political parties. Moreover, by-elections in Canada have a trick of resulting in favor of the Government under whose authority they may happen to be held. This has been the experience of the Roblin Government and out of many by-elections in which they have appealed for endorsation since they took office, this is the first one they have lost. Not only have they lost it, but by a large majority, in spite of the fact that for ten days preceding the election three cabinet ministers were working in the constituency, while Mr. Malcolm had considerable help from outside, in the way of speakers. The press reports to hand of the progress of the campaign indicate that he took the most important part himself, and placed his views on public questions in unmistakable terms before the electors whose support he was seeking.

Mr. Malcolm has farmed for 30 years at Birtle, and has been in the past, and is at present a strong supporter of Government ownership of elevators along the lines asked for from the Provincial Governments by the Grain Growers' Association, of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. As a member of the executive of the Manitoba Association, he has been prominent in urging this reform. It is especially significant that he made this the chief issue in his appeal to the electors of Birtle, and that he was elected by so large a majority in a riding that under normal conditions is close, if not Conservative, is a fact that should be, and will be, seriously pondered, not only by the local Government, but as well by the Opposition in the legislature.

While Mr. Thompson, the unsuccessful candidate, is also a farmer, he was handicapped by the fact that he had never taken any active part in promoting the cause of farmers' organization and by endorsing the position taken by Premiers Scott, Roblin and Rutherford, on the elevator question, he placed himself at a hopeless disadvantage. The effort of the Hon. Robt. Rogers, who led the Government forces in the campaign, to make the farmers believe that his Government was just dying to give them Government elevators, but were prevented from doing so by the refusal of the Dominion Government to give them the necessary power, also operated against his chance of success. The position taken by the Conservative Government of Manitoba and the Liberal Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, upon this elevator question, is built upon sand. There is an independence of thought developing among western farmers and business men which demands candor and honesty in the discussion of public affairs and our "Politicians" of both parties, will do well to pay heed to it. Not only the farmers of Birtle constituency but the business men as well, by the result of this election have served notice, not only upon the Government, but even more strongly upon the Opposition, that the elevator question is a very live one and is essentially an economic problem in which not only farmers, but the legitimate business interests of the province, also, are very much concerned.

Mr. Malcolm's success will doubtless be heralded by Liberal newspapers and party men as a death blow to the Conservative cause in Manitoba and a sign of the rising star of Liberalism in the province. But, is it? On at least two questions of singular importance to agricultural Manitoba, and the chief ones in his appeal for election—the elevator question and the hail insurance question—he had to formulate his own platform. He would, indeed, have been a political acrobat if he could have formed any policy of a constructive nature to stand upon in the past two years' record of the Opposition in the legislature. The function of an Opposition in a Democratic system of government is not merely to "oppose" anything and everything the party in power may attempt to do, nor is it to only contrast the wickedness and wastefulness of the party in power with their own especial virtue and fitness for governing. An Opposition that depends upon unearthing scandal and upon the glory of its past achievements for winning popular approval, will altogether likely find itself relegated by the electorate to a continuous term in the cool shades of opposition. The result of the Birtle election should give the Opposition in Manitoba food for much thought.

We feel sure that the newly elected member will bring to the discharge of his new duties the honesty of purpose and straightforwardness that has characterized him as a member of the Grain Growers' Association. His political code of morals will not be different from that which governs him in private life. He is a distinct addition to a legislature where genius of statesmanship—if it exists at all in either party—is subordinated practically altogether by both, as far as Government is concerned, to the idea of political expediencies. The result of this election has thrown the elevator question into a position where it cannot be smothered.

* * *

PREPARE FOR THE STRUGGLE

The farmers of the Western provinces, in considering the struggle they have had with the Grain Combine, should not make the mistake of regarding the struggle as ended. The fact that the producer has accomplished considerable up to the present time and has secured more for his wheat than he otherwise would have done, does not prove the victory forever won. The Grain Combine is very active. It is possessed of much wealth and is willing to spend a great deal of it in the hope of again securing the position it once held in the western grain trade.

Looking at it through the eyes of the Grain Combine, they cannot be blamed, because it is interfering with their cash income. The question of the honesty or dishonesty and moral right, does not enter into their calculations at all. What appeals to them is the hard cash. The Grain Combine and its henchmen are well informed on the intricacies of the Grain trade and the majority of them are most plausible in argument. The farmers have been busy raising wheat, and of course have not mastered all the details of the markets of

the world. When the Combine agent approaches them,they should not accept off hand even their most forcible arguments because there is another side to the question every time.

The battle which has been waged for the past three years will continue with more and more fierceness for probably another year or two to come. It behooves the farmer to fortify himself with all the available knowledge of the market situation throughout the world. Every farmer who is interested and determined that he will stand with his brother farmer for their united success, should secure some good work that has been published on the grain market. A number of experts have written books on the subject dealing with the wheat from the time it is sown until it is ground into flour. The manipulations of the market are clearly explained and many of these books can be secured that are written from an impartial standpoint.

* * *

DOMINION GRANGE MEETING

As was expected, the Dominion Grange meeting, held in Toronto last week, was a most successful gathering of farmers. The deliberations of that body were marked with sincerity of purpose and the broadness of statesmanship. The farmers of the old province of Ontario have a most powerful organization. They have accomplished a great deal for the welfare of Canada in the years gone by, and now they have joined hands with the farmers of the three prairie provinces to carry out the greatest programme of agricultural reform that has ever been formulated on the American continent.

The delegates from the Grain Growers' Associations were most cordially received, and not only did the Dominion Grange endorse their demand for Government-owned terminal elevators, but, together with the delegates from the west, the convention outlined an organization for a National Council of Agriculture. Probably most farmers present at that meeting did not foresee the outcome of the step they have taken. Nobody can. The articles of organization will come before the western conventions to be dealt with during the winter. There is a strong feeling that a federal organization of farmers would be of great practical value in raising the status of agriculture in Canada. It is a move toward the same kind of organization which the manufacturers, the railways and other corporate interests have worked out for their own benefit.

When the farmers of Canada have completed their work and have an official delegation of the best and strongest men in the organizations of the various provinces to voice their views at Ottawa, and the provicial parliaments, then, and then only, can the farming interests expect to receive their due. Dark clouds have hung above us, casting a deep shadow over the agricultural workers of Canada, who have made the wealth of this country; already a rift has been made in the clouds, and the sun is shining through; its light brightens, cheers and encourages the farmers to greater efforts and perseverance in the work which they have undertaken; it will drive away all darkness and the farmers of Canada will take the place due to their importance on the high plane towards which they are rapidly ascending.

* * *

WEAK-KNEED CRITICISMS

Among the various attempts that have been made to discredit the organized grain growers of the west, is one made by the Western Home Monthly, of Winnipeg, in its November issue. In the course of three columns of rambling editorial comment, this paper says, in regard to the Farmers' Company: "The Company does not represent the grain growers in any true sense. It is not managed by experts in the grain business and rumour has it that some of the controlling spirits are too familiar with puts and calls, and with the methods of the speculators in the Grain Exchange."

Not only does this criticism contain a great deal of absolute untruth, but it shows on the part of the critic a great ignorance of conditions. First, it might be pointed out that the Farmers' Company is composed of 6,000 shareholders, who are farmers living on their farms. They are located all the way from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and they grow and market a vast amount of grain every year. If the company does not represent the grain growers "in every true sense of the word," then the Western Home Monthly might kindly explain what it does represent.

Again, the critic will, no doubt, admit that the Farmers' Company has made a success of its business, at least up to the present time. It seems to us that this is sufficient answer to the question as to whether the company is managed by experts in the grain business.

As to the "rumour," which the Western Home Monthly publishes with such noticeable delight, we should think it would have the courage to do something stronger than to circulate rumors. Undoubtedly, the "controlling spirits" of the Farmers' Company are familiar with "the methods of the speculators in the Grain Exchange." If they were not, there would be no place for them in the management of the Farmers' Company. The Farmers' Company exists as a protest against the methods of these speculators and, in order to fight an organization, it is necessary to know all possible of its methods.

This "rumour" of the Western Home Monthly is the weakest part of its whole utterance. It is merely a veiled attempt to leave the impression that the "controlling spirits" of the Farmers' Company are gamblers. The Western Home Monthly does not dare to make this statement upon its own responsibility, but takes this underhand method of spreading "rumours." That editorial utterance was the outcome of wilful ignorance on the part of a paper lacking moral courage and the qualities of upright manliness.

The Farmers' Company is composed of farmers; is controlled by farmers, and managed by farmers for the sole purpose of protecting the farmers of Western Canada. If the Western Home Monthly made any pretence of friendship towards its readers, of which the majority are undoubtedly Grain Growers, it should offer solutions in the way of improvements. Any person can criticize. It is the easiest thing in the world. The farmers of the west today are struggling and are in deadly earnest in the work of securing reforms which will improve the agricultural interests of the country. If the Western Home Monthly has anything better to offer, than their present organization, it should come forward with it at once. Possibly that paper may have hidden somewhere some solution which is the very thing required. If so, this solution will make the Western Home Monthly a power in the land. Certainly its present attitude towards the Grain Growers will not increase its power. Fair criticism is always well received by fair thinking men when it is for their own good, but criticism, for the mere purpose of criticising, and without some object in view, is useless. In the case of the Western Home Monthly, what is the object in view? We leave that to the Grain Growers of Western Canada.

* * *

FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS CONVENE

In the course of the next few months there will be held in the three western provinces the conventions of the farmers. They will be attended by several hundred of the leading farmers of Western Canada, who will have before them for discussion questions of equal importance with those which are now occupying the attention of the House of Commons. Their deliberations will be the result of carefu consideration by men working in earnest for the welfare of the country. There will not be two parties. They will be coalition parliaments. There will be no grand-stand play. There will be no opposition for the mere sake of opposition. There will be no accusation of dishonesty, of graft, of bribery, or any of the thousand and one forms of corruption with which federal politicians accuse one another.

The members of these farmers' parliaments will not be holding their seats for the mere purpose of drawing their salary, such as is the case with many of our political seat warmers. The farmers have been kept away from the council fire at Ottawa. In their own parliament, however, they will study legislation. They are securing training which will, in the near future, equip them to take their place in the highest councils of the nation and acquit themselves creditably in the enactment of legislation for the advancement of the Canadian people.

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"Observer" and "Another Observer," with their so-much-per-inch-at-advertising-rates, anonymous letters have accomplished nothing for the Combine. The Combine exchequer has been depleted by fully $1,000. What will be the next move?

* * *

That eminent literary genius, Mr. Frank O. Fowler, must have spent a lot of money sending out his pamphlet. We hope he didn't spend his own good money on them. It is said that authors are a poorly paid profession. Several have been given titles for their literary efforts. **Sir Frank O. Fowler would sound well.** Say, it looks better than we thought. What?

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"The Foolish Farmers I Thought I Knew," is, we understand, to be the title of Mr. Frank O. Fowler's new book. It will no doubt contain some touching incidents in the life of the author.

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If the suggestion of the Dominion Grange were adopted by the Dominion Government and the $20,000,000 planned for a navy spent on Welland Canal, it would be doing some good.

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Investigations into conditions of the western cattle trade will certainly work benefits for the cattle raisers of Alberta. When the federal organization of farmers is completed that question can be brought before the authorities in a way that will demand attention and action.

* * *

Direct Legislation appeals to the western farmers. When it is upon the statute books of Canada it will give relief from many impositions that are now too often practised upon the people.

* * *

The "horny handed sons of toil" in Canada are beginning to think they should have something to say of the disposition of the vast wealth which their unceasing toil creates.

* * *

Justice will hold sway when the farmer's parliaments convene. By contiuning in their earnest work they will evolve a new order where might will not be right.

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The editorial in last week's Guide, entitled: "A Bold but Useless Bluff," should have been signed "E.A.P."

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All readers of the Guide who know the names of persons whom they think would like to see our paper should send in the names. We shall be glad to send sample copies to any person who may be interested.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMINION GRANGE MEETING
Successful Gathering in Toronto in which Western Delegates joined

What will undoubtedly prove to be the most important meeting of farmers ever held was the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange at Toronto on Nov. 24 and 25. Delegates were present from the Grain Growers' Associations of the west, and a decision was made to organize a National Council of Agriculture. The western delegates were given a hearty reception and took a prominent part in the meeting.

The Western delegates present at this most important meeting were: D. W. McCuaig, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. McKenzie, secretary of the same; and E. A. Partridge Director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The Western delegates appeared while the first session of the Grange was in progress, and unannounced. Just as soon, however,as they were recognized, there was an immediate demonstration in the form of hand-clapping, which made the Western brethren feel that they were at home from the start.

A Truly Royal Welcome

Bro. Drury, speaking from the Master's chair, expressed the pleasure that all the members of the Grange felt in having the Western delegates present. "As a result of your coming," said Bro. Drury, "I believe this session is going to have more important results than any previous one in the history of the Dominion Grange. I believe it is going to result in the taking of steps the outcome of which will be the creation of a truly national orgauization of farmers in thls country. It is true you farmers from the West have your own peculiar interests in the matter of elevators and grain questions generally, while we have interests peculiar to ourselves. Still there are many things of which we can meet on commin ground, among them being the question of the tariff, and opposition to bonuses to favored industries."

Response from the West

"Although I have been thirty years in the West," said Mr. McKenzie, by way of response, "Ontario is my old home, and I realize the importance of the East and West coming together. Our views on economic questions are the same, and if we bring our united forces to bear we shall obtain for ourselves the influence in the matter of legislation which we should have. As it is now, farmers have very little to say either in Dominion or Provincial legislation. The rural population forms the major part of the population of Canada, but it is a rare thing for this majority to have any share of the actual work of legislation. By means of organization in our several Provinces, and by consolidation of the Provincial organizations so formed we can effect a change. In the West we have three Provincial organizations—the Grain Growers' Association of Manittoba, the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, and the United Farmers of Alberta. These three organizations are linked together in an inter-provincial council. You in Ontario have your Grange, and if this is linked in with us we shall then have a national organization filling the same position towards the Provincial organizations that the Dominion Parliament holds to the Provincial Parliaments. There need be no interference with the Provincial work of any Provincial organization. Each can be left to look after its purely local matters for itself, but where great questions such as the tariff, in which we have common interest, come up, we should, through our Dominion-wide organization be able to get together and bring our combined influence to bear for a common end."

From this time on the Western delegates became a part of the convention and were of vast assistance in the deliberations, not only on the questions which led to the formation of a national union, but in questions directly before the Grange itself.

The Great Question of Union

The great question, however, in which Western as well as Eastern men were interested, was that of arranging for the formation of a truly national organization and as a means to this end it was moved by D. W. McCuaig and seconded by R. E. Gunn:

That E. A. Partridge, R. McKenzie, W. C. Good be a committee to draft a scheme as a basis for the creation of a National Council of Agriculture, of which the various Provincial Associations shall be members, and also to make a draft of a constitution therefor.

This committee, after due deliberation, presented a report. The work was so well and carefully done that nothing but minor alterations were suggested by the Dominion Grange. The report of the committee, with these minor amendments, was adopted in the following form, on motion of Bro. Glendinning.

That This Association Shall be Called the Canadian National Council of Agriculture

The objects of the Association shall be:

(a) To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To collect such material from scientific and literary sources; the annals of class movements; and the records of

HON. RICHARD McBRIDE
Premier of British Columbia

legislative enactments in our own and other countries, as are necessary for the proper information of our people, and disseminate the same.

(c) To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the Association to the notice of Parliament and our different legislative bodies.

(d) To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other of the political associations according to individual predisposition as a means to make the political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

(e) To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our Association), in the purchase and sale of commodities that equity may be established in the business of exchange.

2. Any association of farmers entirely independent of Government control in the Dominion of Canada, organized to give effect to any or all of the purposes set forth in the preamble of this constitution shall be eligible for membership in this Association.

3. The membership of the Council shall consist of the executives of each of the affiliated associations provided that no affiliated association shall be represented by more than five members.

4. The officers of the council shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected from the members of the Council at each annual meeting.

5. Five members, to be drawn from not less than three associations, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or special meeting. The Council shall hold a meeting at least once a year.

6. The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the President, provided that a meeting must be held when demanded by any three associations having membership in the Council. One month's notice of meeting must, however, be given, except a majority of associations declare for an emergency meeting, when one week's notice shall suffice.

7. The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the Council shall be provided for by a pro rata levy on the membership of the affiliated association, as shown in the last annual report of each.

8. Travelling expenses of delegates to the Council shall be pooled, and the flat rate borne by the association which they represent in proportion to the number of delegates sent.

9. Living expenses of delegates when in session shall be borne by the association they represent.

Note—It is recommended that all associations seeking affiliation under the Council shall prefix their respective constitutions with a preamble setting forth the objects for which they are associated in the general terms of the preamble to the constitution of the Council.

It is Now Up to the West

The draft constitution will now go to the various organizations of the West, and if approved by them, the National Council of Agriculture will be an accomplished fact, and farmers living between the Ottawa Valley and the Rocky Mountains will then have a great national organization through which they can speak with one voice.

It was unanimously decided to send Bro. Drury to one of the Western conventions, leaving it to the executive to decide which one should be selected.

At the conclusion of this part of the proceedings the thanks of the Grange were tendered to the Western delegates on the motion of Bro. Mason, seconded by Bro. Philips, and this was followed again by the initiating of the Weatern frlends as members of the Grange, the work of initiation being performed by Past Master Grose. Afterwards, by a unanimous vote, they were made honorary life members.

When Hearts Spoke to Hearts

In response Bro. McCuaig expressed his appreciation of the formal vote of thanks, and of the honor conferred in making the delegates life members. "This, "said Bro. McKenzie, "is the most far reaching movement yet inaugurated for the advancement of the interests of the farmers of Canada. The Dominion Grange here in Ontario has taken the first step. This is what we in the West desired. We were anxious to have the old mother province make the first move looking towards the formation of a national organization." "This," Bro. McCuaig went on, "is the greatest work ever done for the farmers of Canada. We are too near the event to appreciate all that is implied in it, but those who are to come will look back upon this day's work as the greatest advance made up to this time, in bringing the farmers of all Canada together. When we come back again, or when your delegates come west, neither one nor the other will feel that we are going among strangers, but that we are going home."

"It will, added Bro. Partridge, "be the means of giving us an influence commensurate with the dignity and importance of our vocation. Do not forget that—the dignity of our vocation. Let us realize to the full the position we occupy as the great producers of wealth in this country."

"Those who have sent us from the West," added Bro. McKenzie, "will feel that they, as well as we, have been honored by what you have done for us since coming. I believe we have entered upon a new era, that the work that has been done is going to elevate the standing of the whole farming community."

The members of the Grange rose to give a hearty send off to the Western delegates as they left.

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FARMERS BOUGHT HEAVILY

The Zealandia school lands sale on November 24 was a record. Eighty-eight quarter sections were offered and eighty-two were sold, realizing $217,500, an average of $16.70 per acre. Bidding was very brisk from the beginning and the highest price paid $28 per acre. The land is in the vicinity of Zealandia, and although a good deal of it was purchased by speculators, the farmers got all they wanted, keenly contesting every parcel among themselves.

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PIRATES MAY WALK THE PLANK

A vigorous denunciation of land, railway water power and other pirates who have robbed the United States government of millions of acres of timber, oil and coal, and a pledge to prosecute them rigidly are among the features of the annual report of the secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger, made public on November 28.

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GERMANY'S ENORMOUS DEBT

An official announcement has been made in Germany showing that the imperial debt has reached the enormous total of 4,553,500,000 marks, $1,135,875,000. Already it is evident that the lately enacted revenue law is inadequate to cope with the growing indebtedness and must be supplemented by other legislation in the reichstag.

THE NIGHT HAS WHOLLY PASSED. DAWN IS MERGING INTO THE FULL LIGHT OF THE NEW DAY

There have been important meetings in Toronto in the past in connection with the work of providing a means by which farmers may give organized expression to their views. A very important gathering was that which took place in the Temple Building during Fair Week in 1901, when the first steps were taken looking to the formation of the Farmers' Association. A much greater movement occurred when arrangements were made at Victoria Hall, on that September day in 1907 for the union of the Association with the Grange. The greatest advance of all, infinitely greater than all previous forward movements was recorded last week when preliminary arrangements were made looking through union with the great farm organizations of the vast provinces of the West. to the creation of a National Council of Agriculture.

The occasion of this latest development was found in the 35th annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in the parlors of the People's Institute, Toronto. At this meeting, in accordance with arrangements previously made, there were present, in addition to the regular Grange delegates, representatives from Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmer's organizations; and, as an outcome, work was begun which, it is expected, will be completed in the first months of the new year —a work by which a handclasp of farmer standing by farmer will extend from the valley of the Ottawa to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

Resolution on Terminal Elevators

The following resolution was also passed. Moved by W. C. Good and seconded by W. L. Smith: "Resolved that this convention express our hearty approval of the requests of the Grain Growers of the Western provinces for Government ownership and operation of grain elevators, and that we urge upon our members in Parliament to support their proposal to the Dominion Government to acquire and operate the Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur in the Public Interest, the cost of acquiring, operating, and maintenance to be a charge on the grain passing through them."

In the discussion on the resolution Messrs. Partridge and McKenzie pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to have public ownership and operation of these elevators in order to secure fair treatment to Western Grain Growers. This is a matter of vital importance to the business interest of the west; and western farmers desire the support of their kinsmen, the farmers of Ontario, in pressing for what they want. The response was prompt and effective. The resolution was accorded the unusual honor of being carried by a standing vote, and the same unanimity that characterized similar resolutions at Conventions of Western Grain Growers.

PROMINENT GRAIN GROWER ELECTED

George H. Malcolm, of the M.G.G.A. Executive Wins Birtle in a Bye-Election

At a bye-election held in Birtle, Man., for the local legislature, on November 27, George H. Malcolm, a member of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was elected with a majority of 165 over T. W. Thompson. The seat became vacant through the elevation of Hon. C. J. Mickle, leader of the Liberal party, to the County Court bench. The government candidate, T. W. Thompson, was also a grain grower, but had been in the organization only a few months. Both men stood for government ownership od elevators, though Mr. Thompson supported the attitude of the government that constitutional difficulties prevented acquisition of the elevators at the present time. Mr. Malcolm's platform was government ownership of elevators without any qualifications. It was evidently this difference in the platforms of the two men that won the victory for Mr. Malcolm. He is regarded as a grain grower and a farmer first, and a Liberal afterwards.

The voting was not on the straight party ticket; the farmers evidently regarding Mr. Malcolm as the stronger man. He fought his campaign largely on the elevator question, devoting little attention to the insignificant political squabbles that have occupied so much of the time of the leading politicians of both parties.

LIFE FOR A LIFE

A yeggman, believed to be James Smith, was instantly killed and Deputy Sheriff Andrew Johnson was shot and probably mortally wounded in a battle fought near Bemidji, S.D., on Nov. 26, between Sheriff Hazen, Deputy Sheriff Johnson and Patrolman Allen Benner on one side and two bandits, who had blown a safe open at Puposky, seventeen miles northwest of Bemidji, on the other.

MINE VICTIMS NUMBER 310

The best figures obtainable regarding the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., were obtained Nov. 24, and are as follows:

Total number of men in mine at the time of fire, 527; men who escaped when fire broke out, 217; dead bodies recovered, identified and buried, 101; men rescued alive from the mine seven days after the fire, 20; rescue party burned in cage, 10; bodies in third vein, 169; total death list, 310.

VIRDEN G.G. BANQUET

A successful banquet was held at Virden, Man., last night (Nov. 30) at the annual meeting of the Virden branch of the Grain Growers' Association. At the meeting T. A. Crerar, president of the G.G.G. Co., delivered an able address exposing the work of the Grain Combine. He was supported by J. G. Moffatt. A resolution was passed in favor of Government ownership of elevators, although it was opposed by Mr. Turnbull. Peter McDonald was elected president and C. Stinson, vice-president.

COMBINE BOOSTS PRICES

Rough lumber has been advanced $1 per thousand feet by the coast mills of British Columbia. The increased price is now in effect and it is reported that a further rise may occur within the next few months. "For some time the price of lumber has not been commensurate with the price of logs," is the excuse of the millmen. "In fact," they say, "lumber has been selling at less than the cost of production."

FINED ELEVATOR MAN

On Wednesday, Nov. 24, at Vonda, Sask., two very interesting infractions of the Grain Act were brought before Magistrate Grant by J. H. Currie against James Govanlock of the British American elevator, and by George Glover against Thomas McGowan of the Canadian Elevator. Both charges were that of appropriating cars that had been ordered by the complainant for their clients. The case against McGowan was not proceeded with. Govanlock, however, pleaded guilty and was defended by counsel, who asked that the accused be let off with a caution and a warning, claiming that the Grain Act was being broken all over the country.

Counsel for the prosecution urged that a fine be imposed on the grounds that the accused had persistently violated the Act despite repeated warnings. The magistrate imposed a fine of $25. He said that the Act was to protect the farmer as well as the elevator men, and that while such a small fine badly satisfied justice, further cases of a similar nature would be more vigorously dealt with. According to the Elstow, Sask., "Times," D. Manson representing the warehouse commissioner of Winnipeg, told the accused that if Mr. Castle or Mr. Snow had been present the fine would have been perhaps $1,000. He did not know of a point where the Act had been so flagrantly violated as at Vonda; the books were in bad shape, and in many cases copies of receipts were not furnished. There had been foreigners employed ignorant of the law in order to violate the Act.

ONE BILLION LOANED TO CANADA

George Parish, of London, Eng., editor of the London Statist, stated at Edmonton on November 26 that the principal object of his trip is to ascertain what has become of the $300,000,000 that England has loaned to Canada. "Next to the budget," said Mr. Parish, "the most talked of subject in England to-day is

G. H. MALCOLM
M.P.P. Elect for Birtle, Man.

the matter of Canadian loans. The $300,000,000 that has already been invested in Canada is being increased at the rate of $30,000,000 a year and English financiers have great faith in the future of the Dominion. At present the bulk of the loans are railroads, but as they open up the new districts to the north, which country has been well studied by the representatives, the Englishmen will pour in a wealth of capital for developments and expect to reap great profits"

TO STRENGTHEN THE COMBINE

That one of the biggest elevator companies of Chicago is seeking a site in Winnipeg for a mammoth grain elevator, and that the Battle Creek Breakfast Food Syndicate intends to establish a big oatmeal mill here in the very near future was announced in Winnipeg this week.

CHICAGO'S BIG STOCK SHOW

The International Live Stock Exposition opened at the stock yards in Chicago, Monday morning, Nobember 29. William Heap, of London, Eng., who will judge the grade and cross-bred steers and award the grand championship of the exposition said "This show surpasses anything I have ever seen for magnitude." At the "Horse Fair" on the first night Scotch pipers led a cavalcade of black Aberdeen Angus cattle into the arena. Most of the Canadian entries are sheep from Ontario, and it is estimated that 20 carloads were sent from there. Prof. W. J. Rutherford, of Saskatchewan, is the chief judge of sheep. He predicted a mighty advance in the breeding of thoroughbred stock in the Canadain Northwest. In the horse division of the show, the exhibit of John Graham, of Carberry, Man., who has some fine Clydesdales, is attracting a great deal of attention. On Tuesday the students of the Guelph, Ont., agricultural college were second to those of the Iowa college in the cattle and sheep judging contests.

McBRIDE'S SWEEPING VICTORY

Conservative Leader Carried all but Four Seats in British Columbia Elections

The Conservative government in British Columbia was sustained with a sweeping victory on Thursday, November 25, when Premier Richard McBride carried all but four seats in the Province. In Vancouver and Victoria, the straight government tickets were elected. John Oliver, the Liberal leader, was defeated in both Delta and Victoria. He has retired from politics and says "The farm is good enough for me."

Premier McBride himself won in two seats; the first in Yale, where he defeated Stuart Henderson so badly that the latter lost his deposit, and the second in Victoria where he led the poll and carried the four Conservatives to victory. The railway policy of the government was undoubtedly the winning card, for the people up country took to the McBride-Mackenzie-Mann agreement in the best of faith. In Vancouver, Harry Watson, a new aspirant for political honors, and the probable finance minister of the new government, led the poll with Hon. W. J. Bowser, and the others of the ticket within a few hundred of him. The leading Liberal was 700 below the lowest Conservative.

The one Liberal who scored a really notable victory was John Jardine, in Esquimault, who defeated an old Conservative warhorse in the person of H. D. Helmicken, K.C. Five socialists in Vancouver lost their deposits. The complete returns are 38 Conservatives, 2 Liberals, and 2 Socialists. In the last legislature there were 26 Conservatives, 13 Liberals, and 3 Socialists.

WINNIPEG SLOWLY RECOVERING

The inconvenience and loss to which citizens of Winnipeg have been put by the break in the power plant at Lac du Bonnet will probably be terminated this week. To-day the Company has one generator at the power house delivering 1,600 horse power, in addition to the power supplied by the auxiliary steam plant in the city. They expect to have two more generators working within 24 hours. To-day for the first time in a week the Company is giving a car service all day as well as a considerable amount of commercial power. The city has been in distress since Nov. 23, when the accident occurred. Until Nov. 27, the street cars ran at intervals until 7 o'clock at night, when power available was given for lighting purposes, and candles were snuffed. As the result of a protest by manufacturers the car service was suspended on Sunday, and many factories worked full time that day with sanction of the Police Commission. On Nov. 29 there was only car service in the morning and part of the evening. Factories have been using automobiles, gasoline and threshing engines for power, and it is estimated that the combined loss to the city will be several hundred thousand dollars daily. Several factories worked at night when the cars were stopped, and the power delivered to them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

To-day (December 1), Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, with members of his government, is meeting the executive of the Grain Growers' Association relative to the demand for Government owned elevators.

The Public Works Department of the Alberta Government has granted an appropriation of several thousand dollars for the construction of a road in the Peace river valley from Lesser Slave Lake via Sturgeon Lake to Grand Prairie, the great fertile area of the north. The work has been commenced.

William Mackenzie has just floated a big issue of Canadian Northern Railway bonds on the British market. He is pleased with the outcome of the British Columbia elections, and says that when the necessary legislation is passed by the McBride government to guarantee the Company's bonds the line will be built through to the Pacific Coast.

Owing to the scarcity of water in the Macgregor district, some of the stock men are compelled to sell off their herds. J. Bousfield is disposing of a fine bunch of Shorthorns. He has been gathering them together for a number of years past, and has picked them from the herds of such well known breeders as F. W. Brown, J. G. Barron, Jas. McKenzie, ex-M.P.P., G. A. Brodder, Ontario, L. E. M. Bantry, and others. In the bunch are one dozen heifers, of rich breeding, which will be new milch between now and February. There are also a nice lot of bull calves. There is now a very satisfactory rate in force for shipping pure bred stock to all parts of the three western provinces.

The seventh annual exposition of the Iowa Corn Growers' Association opened at Des Moines on Nov. 29. Cash prizes and trophies to the value of $20,000 are offered, and the liberal premiums have attracted universal attention among the farmers. Western Canada has a number of splendid seed grain exhibits. The show will remain open to December 11.

"GUIDES" BURNT

The Guide has been informed by W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector, that a number of mail parcels were destroyed by fire on the mail car, on the night of Nov. 18. Among the parcels destroyed were a number of parcels of copies of The Guide. We do not know how many. Owing to the heavy demand upon the copies of that issue, it will be impossible to supply the copies that were burned to the subscribers who missed them.

Cotton gambling in New York and Boston is likely to become the subject of legal action by the department of justice, that may result in landing in jail some of the biggest cotton speculators of the country under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. While no action has yet been taken, President Taft has discussed the matter with a view to planning a thorough investigation by his department of commerce and labor.

The first test of the Collins wireless telephone to be given in Philadelphia took place on Nov. 28, between two of the Delaware river piers 100 yards apart with the river as a conductor.

The tests performed were so effective that a whisper could be heard from wharf to wharf by the operators. A whistle was plainly audible and even the operators breathing could be heard.

David Hamilton was accidentally killed while at work in a lumber camp north of Maynooth, Ontario, on Nov. 27. Hamilton was driving a team and was standing at skidway when another team drove up to unload. The end of a log struck a tamarac stump and broke about 20 feet off the top of it. He ran directly under the falling top, which struck him, killing him instantly.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has given notice of an amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, the object of which is to abolish the fixed fee of $2 for licenses and to authorize the governor-in-council to fix the fees to be paid for licenses issued inder the Act, and also to fix the amount of the fine for contravention of the Act.

LORDS REJECT BUDGET

Very Ordinary Scene in Upper Chamber When Vote Taken

Yesterday, Nov. 30, after a debate lasting a week, the House of Lords threw out the budget on a vote of 350 to 75. The House of Commons meets today. The parliament will pass a resolution condemning the House of Lords and will then prorogue and a general election will be held in January. As soon as the meeting of the cabinet is over this morning, Premier Asquith will meet King Edward at Sandringham.

The Franco-Canadian Trade Treaty was endorsed by the Canadian House of Commons on Nov. 30 by a vote of 107 to 33.

A remarkable story of a plan to kidnap or assassinate John D. Rockefeller has been made public in Cleveland, Ohio.

At the Live Stock Exhibition in Chicago the Canadian exhibits carried off the Grand Championship and many other prizes in sheep.

It is rumored that the Duke of Connaught would like the appointment as Governor General of Canada.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Letter

By Henry Williams & Co., Liverpool, Nov. 19, 1909

During the week wheat futures have ruled firm and advancing, today's prices showing an advance of $\frac{3}{8}$d. to $2\frac{7}{8}$d. Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific Coast of America unchanged to 6d. dearer, Australians 3d. dearer, Indians 6d. dearer, Russian and Black Sea cargoes unchanged.

Argentine cargoes unchanged to 3d. dearer, shipments this week, nil, against nil last week. Latest cables report markets advancing, crop reports on the whole very good, but there are still rumors of damage from locusts in the north.

Russia reports good rains in the south which are likely to improve the condition of the seedings, but there is no doubt considerable damage has been done in the black soil region. Shipments are again very heavy and doubtless will continue so until the closing of the Azoff.

Roumania reports favorable weather and crops making good progress. Hungary reports favorable weather, business in foreign wheat continues very large. Italy reports good weather for young seedings, but offerings of native wheat are very small.

Spain reports nothing new. Germany reports good weather for field work, home grown wheat rather more freely offered, but the consumptive demand is enormous.

France reports satisfactory weather. Markets continue firm with an advancing tendency. India continues to send favorable reports. Exports continue small, but are expected to increase slightly. Australia cables that the weather is too dry and rain is much needed; we do not, however, hear that any great damage has been done so far.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. Wiener & Co., Antwerp, Nov. 19, 1909

The American situation is certainly one of the greatest astonishment, and if statistics are worth anything, one must admit that the rise is not well founded; for, to see at this time the visible supply decreasing and always remaining by more than 10 million quarters below the one of last year, is an undoubted proof, not only of empty reserves, but also of a consumptive power most remarkable. Some pretend that American farmers prefer keeping their wheat than to sell it, knowing that Europe is at their dependence and must pay any price for it at a certain moment. We do not believe these brave peasants to have such inhuman and ignorant feelings, for they will certainly be aware that it is now their time, as afterwards they have the competition of their South American brethren, who surely will not be so proud, and profit of prices which are absolutely remunerative. We verily believe that the invisible supply is only in proportion of the remainder of the known figures, and that it is simply the home demand after the exhausted stocks, which explains the great steadiness of A,merica. Of course, Europe could not remain indifferent to what is passing on the other side of the ocean, and the markets maintained in spite of very large arrivals, especially of Russian wheat—a result of the enormous shipments, on which so many counted—to see the market collapse altogether. But in Europe things are quite similar to America, i.e., an extraordinary demand for consumption which can only be satisfied by the visible quantities, nothing being left from the old crop, while the new native wheat is, on account of its defective condition, coming much later before the front than usual. But this native wheat will probably not be so much pressing, as in the meanwhile a good deal of the foreign wheat will have been absorbed, and this foreign wheat is surely by far less contracted than up to now. For the winter time we, therefore, entirely depend upon offerings from Russia and America. Especially England will have to look forward to Canada for her requirements, as English buyers were not at all provided with Russian sorts, and furthermore, prefer the Canadian wheats. The firmness of the American situation has been sufficiently described by us and wants no further explanation as to the influence on those who want this wheat. Concerning Russia we can only say that, as important as the stocks might be in the Black Sea ports, the missing Azoff is a sufficient reason for less supplies at our disposal. Therefore, we say once more, that December to February seem to us months of insufficient sources, while, later on, everything depends on the southern hemisphere, where, so far, prospects are generally not unfavorable.

Oats.—Firmer, but not very active. The Argentine crop is still favorably spoken of, whereas Russian and Roumanian sellers are somewhat stiffer. We do not believe however, in much higher prices, stocks remaining large everywhere. Barley.—The tendency is better, with smaller offering from Russia, and buyers have to pay full prices for their requirements. Rye is dull and of a difficult sale. German rye, notwithstanding its cheapness, is neglected, owing to the uncertain condition, while Russian and Roumanian sorts are maintaining prices.

Linseed has been very quiet this week, consumptive demand being cut off just now while new crop has fluctuated within rather narrow limits, the American ups and downs and the conflicting reports about the weather in the Plate interfering with the regular trading. Crushers seem to be unable to afford the high prices for old crop any longer, even with the enhanced values of linseed cake, and a decline of about Fr. 1.50 against the highest has been established for spot seed. New crop shows more resistance and we consider prices on a less dangerous level, owing to the heavy discount between old and new seed.

Liverpool General Market Report

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Wheat cargoes are quiet but steady.

Pacific Coast cargoes.—A sailer of 14,000 qrs. Blue Stem, Nov.-Dec., is held at 40/6 (approx. \$1.21½). 41/- (approx. \$1.20) asked for "Le Pelier." 39/9 (approx. \$1.19¼) bidding for 13,000 qrs. White Walla, afloat. 39/3 (approx. \$1.17¾) asked for 13,000 qrs. White and Red Walla, afloat.

Australian wheat cargoes.—38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for a sailer of Australian three ports, Dec.-Jan. 37/9 (approx. \$1.13¼) asked for 14,000 qrs. all ports Jan.-Feb. and also South-Vict. same position. Parcels of Australian to Liverpool on passage are held at 41/3 (approx. \$1.23¾). 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for South-Vict., new crop, Dec.-Jan.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet but steady. 4,000 Ulka on fair sample, shipping-shipped offers at 38/6 (approx. \$1.15¾). Azoff-Black Sea, Nov. O/S, offers at 38/6 to 41/- (approx. \$1.16¼ to \$1.23). A cargo afloat asks 38/9 (approx. \$1.16¼). Steamers of Azima Nov.-Dec. are held at 40/6 (approx. \$1.21½) to 41/6 (approx. \$1.24½).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked for 4,000 tons Rosafe 62 lbs., Jan. 36/9 (approx. \$1.10¼) asked for 500 tons new crop steamer Rosafe', 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. Rosafe, 62 lbs., Jan-Feb. parcel to Liverpool is held at 36/3 (approx. \$1.08¾). 35/10½ (approx. \$1.07⅝) value for Barusso 62½ lbs., same position, 35/9 (approx. \$1.07¼) asked for Feb.-March. 36/4⅓ (approx. \$1.09⅛) asked for Barusso in London, Jan.-Feb. 36/3 (approx. \$1.08¾) for 62 lbs., same position.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firm about 4½d. advance. Parcels to London are firmer, but not active.

No. 1 Nor. Man	(pcl. L'p'l.)	Afloat	37/10½	approx	\$1.13⅝
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Nov.-Dec.	37/6	"	1.12½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Afloat	36/10½	"	1.12⅝
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Afloat	36/10½	"	1.10⅝
No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. Ldn.)	Nov.-Dec.	38/4½	"	1.15⅛
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Afloat	37/9	"	1.13¼
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Dec.-Jan.	37/6	"	1.12½
No. 1 Durum	"	Afloat	35/6	"	1.06½

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firmly held with more inquiry:

Choice White Kurrachee	Nov.-Dec.	8/0½	approx. \$1.15 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	Dec.-Jan.	8/0½	" 1.15 4-5
Hard Red Bombay	October	7/10½	" 1.13 2-5

Indian parcels to London are firmer at 3d. advance.

Choice White Kurrachee	Nov.-Dec.	40/3	approx. \$1.20¾
Choice White Kurrachee	Dec.-Jan.	40/3	" 1.20¾

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Per 492 S/D direct, 2,250 tons Azoff-Black Sea (on sample), per "Jane Radcliffe" shipping-shipped, sold yesterday ..... 39/7½ approx. \$1.16

Monday, Nov. 15.

Per 492 S/D direct, 5,200 tons Azoff-Black Sea, "Pendennis," due at Gib. ..... 38/4½ approx. \$1.12¼

SALES OF PARCELS

Thuesday, Nov. 11.

2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	By Dec.15	37/-	approx.	\$1.11
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	37/7½	"	1.12⅞

Friday, Nov. 12.

5,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Due	37/7½	approx.\$	1.12⅞
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	37/10½	"	1.13⅝

Saturday, Nov. 12.

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	36/7½	approx.	\$1.09⅞

Monday, Nov. 15.

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Arrived	36/7½	approx.	\$1.09⅞
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	38/-	"	1.14
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Nov.-Dec.	37/4½	"	1.12⅛

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/-	approx.	\$1.14
3,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Nov.-Dec.	37/6	"	1.12½
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Nov.-Dec.	37/-	"	1 11

Liverpool Spot Cash

Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1909

WHEAT	Per 100 lbs.	Per bush.
Australian	9/2	\$1.32
New Zealand	8/11	1.28 2-5
1 Hard Duluth	9/-	1.29 3-5
1 Nor. Man., new	8/2	1.17 3-5
3 Nor. Man.	7/11¾	1.15
3 Nor. Man., old	8/11	1.28 2-5
Sample Man.	7/11½	1.14 3-5
Ch. White Karachi		
Cleaned terms	8/2½	1.18 1-5
Ordinary terms	7/8	1.10 2-5
Red Bombay	8/2½	1.18 1-5
2 Hard Winter, new	8/3	1.18 4-5
2 Red Winter, new	8/3	1.18 4-5
Barusso	8/4	1.20
Russian	8/7	1.23 3-5
English	7/2	1.03 1-5

Market Very Uncertain

Office of Grain Growers' Grain Company
Winnipeg, Nov. 30.

Wheat.—Since writing our last report on Nov. 23, markets have been very steady, and we have had a small advance in price, No. 1 Northern selling at \$1. The market held steady long enough to clean up all of the No. 1 Northern which was being held for this price. However, the \$1 market did not last very long, and today prices are down about 1½ cents from the high point The demand has been steady all during the week to fill boat space which was contracted for some time ago, and as navigation officially closes on the 5th of December, all the exporters have had to buy their grain so as to have it to fill their boats loading from the 1st to the 5th of December. Today this demand has been nearly all filled and we do not look for any advance in price for the next two or three weeks, but are looking for very dull markets with some decline in price. However, if farmers cease shipping now from country points and receipts fall off a good deal, we may not see much of a decline in price. On the other hand, should farmers continue shipping freely and try to force their grain on a market which is dull and which is not in good position to take the grain we might see quite a considerable decline, in the next few weeks.

Export demand during the week has been steady until this last couple of days, when export bids have been about one cent to two cents lower than our grain can be sold for. We understand the United Kingdom have been getting more of the Russian shipments last week than at any time during the past two months. This has had a depressing effect on the Old Country market. However, the Old Country must look to America, Russia, Canada, India and the Argentine,

for her supplies during the next six months, and as we have stated in our previous reports. the Argentine crop is a crop which will determine future values of our wheat, and should that crop be harvested in a good condition, and that country be free sellers to Europe and the United Kingdom for future delivery, we might see a lack of demand for our grain for some time. However, we are of the opinion that as there has been a great many damage reports received concerning the Argentine crops, that although they may not be all true, still it seems to us as if this crop will not be any larger than last year, and if it is not, then our prices are low enough and we should have a demand right along for our wheat.

Oats have closed lower today as the demand has been filled and we do not look for any advance in price, consequently we look for easier markets in this grain.

Barley has been a little stronger and good prices have been obtained during the week for this grain. However, navigation now closes, stocks of this also will likely accumulate and the demand slacken off.

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inpsected during the week ending Nov. 28:

Spring Wheat

GRADE	1909	1908
1 Hard	1	3
1 Northern	1159	344
2 Northern	1450	739
3 Northern	595	897
No. 4	169	317
Feed	5	44
Rejected 1	101	116
Rejected 2	88	121
No Grade	22	92
Rejected	92	82
No. 5	20	170
No. 6	7	86
Totals	3709	3011

Winter Wheat

No. 2 Alberta Red	12
No. 3 Alberta Red	2
No. 2 White	1
Rejected 1	1
No. 4 R.W.	4
No. 5 R.W.	4
Total	24

Oats

	1909
No. 1 C.W.	133
No. 2 C.W.	452
No. 3 C.W.	43
Rejected	4
No. 2 Mixed	3
Extra No. 1 Feed	28
No. 1 Feed	13
No. 2 Feed	16
No Grade	1
Total	693

Barley

No. 3 Ex.	1
No. 3	94
No. 4	42
Rejected	38
Feed	1
Total	176

Flax

1 N.W.M	312
1 Man.	25
Rejected	5
Total	342

Terminal Stocks

The total wheat in store, Fort William, and Port Arthur, Nov. 26 was 6,311,282.20 bushels as against 7,024,513 bushels last week and 5,834,298 bushels last year. The total shipments for the week were 3,839,171 bushels, last year 3,221,586.

Amount of each grade was:

	1909	1908
No. 1 Hard.	43,571,30	7,896.20
No. 1 Northern	1,484,466.50	577,794.50
No. 2 Northern	2,391,070	1,242,350.20
No. 3 Northern	1,113,953.30	1,435,174.50
No. 4.	342,466	741,785.20
No. 5.	62,086	439,750.30
Other grades	873,668.20	1,389,506.30
Totals.	6,311,281.30	5,834,298.20
STOCKS OF OATS—		
No. 1 White	209,222.10	
No. 2.	1,358,613.01	
No. 3 White.	214,224.25	
Other grades	134,865.22	
Total	1,906,924.58	1,937,008
STOCKS OF BARLEY—		
No. 3.	624,696	576,734
FLAX—		
Flax.	526,074	266,251

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

The following shows the visible grain supply of Canada on Nov. 26, with places of storage:

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	3,916,354	1,100,641	316,020
Pt. Arthur	2,394,928	836,365	308,675
D't Harbor	65,005	105,485	
Meaford..	399,067	87,592	63,190
Mid. Tiff..	2,142,728	542,301	41,000
Collingwood	50,516	59,922	51,127
Owen S'd.	290,000	620,000	58,000
Goderich.	257,656	41,107	3,750
Sarnia, Pt. Edward..	209,041	161,310	23,416
Pt. C'borne	90,000	220,000	30,000
Kingston.	86,133	70,000	25,000
Montreal.	97,795	481,256	134,143
Quebec ..	400	28,500	200
Tot. Vis...	9,999,613	4,354,480	1,054,524
Last week	11,093,628	3,986,863	879,580
Last year.	7,708,475	1,514,853	764,101

Comparative American Visible

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat.	29,417,000	27,945,000	48,973,000
Corn ..	3,289,000	2,631,000	2,651,000

World's Wheat Shipments

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
America	4,312,000	5,080,000	5,352,000
Russia.	5,832,000	6,112,000	1,368,000
Danube	872,000	632,000	312,000
India...	320,000	176,000	
Argentine	176,000	320,000	600,000
Australia	288,000	304,000	272,000
Various	152,000	208,000	48,000
Total	11,952,000	12,832,000	7,952,000
Corn ..	2,567,000	1,796,000	3,315,000

Primary Receipts and Shipments

WHEAT—			
Receipts .	1,322,000	1,508,000	1,481,000
Shipments	2,000,000	1,057,000	607,000
CORN—			
Receipts ..	637,000	429,000	606,000
Shipments	434,000	235,000	225,000

Total clearances of wheat and flour 406,000.

ON PASSAGE

Wheat.	32,192,000	32,992,000	28,688,000
Corn ..	9,230,000	9,612,000	9,669,000

Wheat decrease, 800,000; corn decrease, 382,000.

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Royal Household	$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—	
Five Roses	$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.20
XXXX	1.70
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Purity	$3.05
Medallion	2.90
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Maitland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXXX	1.60
HUDSON'S BAY CO.—	
Hungarian Patent	$3.05
Strathcona.	2.85
Leader	2.70

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.

In 80-lb. sacks	$1.95
In 40-lb. sacks	2.00
In 20-lb. sacks	2.05
In 8-lb. sacks	2.35

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed per ton:

Bran	$18.00
Shorts	19.00
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton in sacks	$25.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	26.00

Potatoes

There has been an advance of five cents per bushel in the price of potatoes this week and they are greatly in demand at 40 cents a bushel. This is because of the large quantities of potatoes that were destroyed by frost in the west.

Hay

Hay prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, are still as follows:

Native hay, fresh baled	$8.00–$10.00
Timothy	$11.00–$13.00

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Nov. 27, and their disposition:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
From C.P.R. points ..	3,695	1,683	2,945
From C.N.R. points .	969	890	17
Total	4,664	2,573	2,962
Exporters east from last week			1,255
Exporters east from this week			1,090
Butchers east from this week			879
Exporters held over			291
Feeders east from this week			214
Concumed locally			2,012
Sheep to Port Arthur, feed lots			2,104
Consumed locally			855

Export Cattle Unchanged

By Bater & McLean

Stockyards, Winnipeg, Nov. 30.

While the yards were full of local cattle, the run on exporters has fallen off. The Liverpool market quotation has fallen to 10¾c.-11¾c. Ruling prices, Winnipeg, are:

Choice Export steers	$4.00–$4.35
Good export steers	$3.75–$4.00
Butcher steers	$3.25–$3.75
Butcher cows	$3.25–$3.50
Good to choice bulls	$2.50–$3.00
Choice calves	$3.75–$4.00
Medium calves	$3.25–$3.50

The Hog Market

Steady prices maintained.

Choice Hogs	$7.50–$7.75
Rough Sows	$6.00–$6.25
Stags	$4.00–$4.25

Lambs and Mutton

The following prices are being paid:

Choice Lambs	$6.00–$6.50
Local Sheep	$5.00–$5.50
Ontario Sheep	$5.50–$5.75

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By Northwest Hide and Fur Co.

Although there is a decline of ½ cent a pound in the Amercian market, Winnipeg hide prices are practically the same as last week. Dealers anticipate a small reduction in the local market next week.

	No. 1	No. 2
Green Salted Steer Hides	12c.	11c.
Green Salted Cow Hides	11c.	10c.
Salted Hides, branded, all weights	10½c.	
Frozen Hides, all weights	10c.	
Kip and Calf Skins	12 to 14 cents.	
Dry Flint Hides	13 to 16 cents.	
Seneca Root	42c.	
Manitoba Wool	10 to 11 cents.	
Western Wool	11 to 12½ cents	

Dressed Meat

Retailers in Winnipeg who purchase dressed meat direct from the producer quote varying scales of prices, which range as follows, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Hind quarter beef	5½c. to. 7½c
Side Beef	4c. to 6c.
Dressed Hogs, 125-150 lbs.	7½c. to 10c.
" " over 200 lbs.	8½c. to 10c.
Heavy Veal	5c. to 7c.
Small Calf, under 100 lbs.	7c. to 8c.
Dressed Lamb	12½c. to 14c.
Dressed Mutton	10c. to 11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the shipper quote the following prices for dry plucked poultry.

Chickens	16c.
Fowls	11c.–12c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	12c.–14c.
Ducks	12c.–14c.

Butter and Eggs

During the past week there has been a very material advance in the prices paid by Winnipeg retail dealers. The quotations are as follows for delivered produce:

Choice Dairy Butter	30c.–32c.
Choice Creamery Butter	33c.–35c.
New Laid Eggs (7 days or under)	40c.
Cooking Eggs (Candled)	28c.

Quotations are given this week for dressed meat, delivered to the retail trade in Winnipeg. Some of the dealers who gave prices referred to shipments of this kind sent in from the country. They made the assertion that meat purchased from the abattoirs costs from one-half to one cent a pound more than the same portions of the animal bought from the farmer. They were asked to explain the cause of this and said the difference in price was in the main due to the crude manner in which beef, pork, mutton and lanb are too often dressed by the country shipper. They said that quarters of beef or sides of pork for this reason, commanded a lower price than similar meat from the abattoirs which is kept well wrapped up in the wagons, and delivered to the meat markets ready for immediate sale.

With regard to the errors made in dressing, the dealers said that one of the most serious was the failure of farmers to thoroughly bleed the animals slaughtered. For lack of facilities many of these animals were bled as they lay prone, instead of being suspended for some time with a block and tackle. The writer was shown a new steel block to which was attached an apparatus so arranged that it gripped and held securely the rope pulled through it, enabling one man to elevate a carcass without difficulty. Such a block can be purchased at a reasonable price.

Again, many fine carcasses of beef are spoiled, they say, by carelessness in splitting; they are not cut evenly in the centre, and are hacked through with an axe. A remedy for this is the use of the saw, which does the work quickly and neatly.

In shipping, care should be taken to make the meat as trim and clean as possible, and it should always be forwarded wrapped in sacking which costs about three cents a yard.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM NOVEMBER 23—30, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												BARLEY				CASH OATS			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej.1° Seeds	Rej.2° Seeds	3	4	Rej.	Feed	2 cw.	3 cw.	1 Fd.	2 Fd.
23	98¾	96¾	94¾	91	86	79	....	94¼	92¼	92¼	90½	94¼	92¾	46¼	44½	....	...	33¾	32¾	...	...
24	99¼	97¼	95½	91½	86½	79½	....	94½	92½	92½	90½	94½	93	46½	44½			32¾	31¾	...	...
25	99⅝	97½	96	92	87	80	....	95	93	93	91	95	93½	47	45	43	42½	33¼	32¾	...	...
26	100	98	96½	92½	88	81	....	95½	93⅜	93½	91½	95	93½	47½	45½	43	..	33¾	33	...	..
27	99¾	97¾	96¼	92	87½	80½	....	95	93	93	91	94¾	93¼	46¼	45¼	43½		34	33	...	...
29	99½	97½	96	92	87¼	80½	....	No	Bids	No	Bids	No	Bids			43	42	33½	32½	...	...
30	96	93½	92		No	Bids	....	No	Bids	No	Bids	No	Bids	No	Bids	No	Bids	32	31		

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles wanted and for Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of the GUIDE, any advertisement of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

ATTENTION! I HAVE FOR SALE THE BEST lot of large, easy feeding Yorkshires, of the type you have seen me show at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, that I have ever had on hand. Speak quick if you want any. Both sexes for sale.—Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 16*

FOR SALE, FIFTY REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, fifty shorthorn dairy cows at $50 to $75 each; young bulls at $35 to $70; farm horses, grade cows, and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. F

WANTED, REGISTERED BULL CALVES from good milking dams to supply increasing demand.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. F

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of $4.00 per line. per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

POULTRY! ROSE COMBED RHODE ISLAND Reds, very hardy birds, good winter layers. Pullets and Cockerels. Eggs in season. Write for particulars.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 16*

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FOOD PROBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Continued from page 3

more than 100,000,000 bushels for each three years hereafter Obviously it is time to quit speculating about what may occur even twenty or thirty years hence, and begin to take thought for the morrow. As far as our food supply is concerned, right now the lean years have begun.

"The average wheat yield per acre in the United States in 1907 was 14 bushels. The average for the last ten years is 13-8. That is, in 1907 it required 45,211,000 acres to produce the 634,087,000 bushels that we raised It is a disgraceful record.

Age No Drawback

"About a century ago this was the average production per acre of Great Britain. After the appointment of a Royal Commission and a campaign for better methods of cultivation begun over a hundred year ago, the fields of the United Kingdom to-day, tilled for a thousand years, in a climate whose excessive moisture is unfavorable to the wheat grower, yield over 32 bushels of wheat per acre. Germany, an agricultural country almost from the time of Tacitus, produces 27.6 bushels per acre. Suppose that the United States produced the 28 bushels, or double its present showing. That would be nothing extraordinary in view of what European countries have done with inferior soils and less favorable climates. It would have added 634,000,000 bushels to our product lasy year.

"Here we perceive an answer to the question that the future asks. Here we see how the 200,000,000 people of about the year 1950 are to be fed. Here we see where the money will come from for our national support. It must be earned by and paid to the farmers of this country. But that implies a kind of agriculture differing greatly from that which now prevails

"The modern agricultural method is both a money-maker and a labor-saver. The cost of rent and production for continuous wheat cropping averages $7.50 per acre When, therefore, the farmer obtains, as so many in the Northwest do, a yield of eight or ten bushels per acre, it just about meets, at average farm prices, the cost of production; leaving him either nothing at all for his year's toil, or else a margin of debt.

"For the same amount of labor, covering the same time, but intelligently applied to a smaller area, he might easily produce by improved methods twenty bushels per acre, leaving him a profit of over $12 per acre. The not unreasonable yield of twenty-eight bushels would net him $20, which is ten per cent on a valuation of $200 per acre for his land."

In summing up, Mr Hill enumerates the following principles:

"First.—The farmer must cultivate no more than he can till thoroughly. With less labor he will get more results. Official statistics show that the net profit from one crop of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre is as great as that from two of sixteen, after original cost of production has been paid.

"Second.—There must be rotation of crops. Ten years of single cropping will nearly wear out any but the richest soil. A proper three or five-year rotation of crops actually enriches the land.

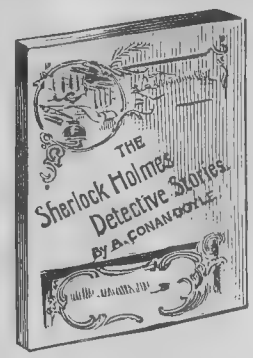
"Third.—There must be soil renovation by fertilizing; and the best fertilizer is that provided by nature herself—barnyard manure.

"Every farmer can and should keep some cattle, sheep, and hogs on his place. It is not in the nature of things that a man on a wheat farm, working four or four and a half months a year, can make as good a living for himself and family, or that he will be as happy over it as if he worked a reasonable portion of the whole twelve months; as if he fed some cattle; as if all his time were employed. The farmer and his land cannot prosper until stock-raising becomes an inseparable part of agriculture. The natural increase of animals, the butter and milk, the stock sent to market—all add materially to the income of the farm. Still more important is the fact that If all forage fed to live stock at least one-third in cash value remains on the land in the form of manure that soon restores worn-out soil to fertility and keeps good land from deteriorating. By this system the farm may be made and kept a source of perpetual wealth.

"Other peoples have been quicker to learn this than we. Denmark has an area of less than 16,000 square miles, a

Continued on page 26

Remarkable Offer in Books



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We would draw attention to the fact that these books embrace the best works of the most popular authors of Europe and America, including Conan Doyle, Alexander Dumas, Charlotte M. Braeme, "The Duchess," Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, etc., etc. This offer is the most remarkable ever made to readers of this journal and should be taken advantage of TO-DAY.

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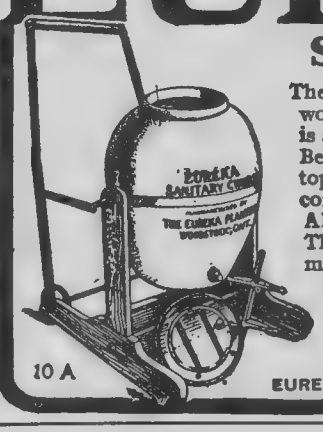
EUREKA
SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass.
Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.
Also made with Aluminum top.
The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.
If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.
10 A
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CRUSHED OUT TWENTY LIVES

Twenty Japanese were killed and fifteen injured so badly that several will die in the wreck of a train on the Great Northern railway between Vancouver and New Westminster early on November 26. The train left Vancouver at 6 o'clock on the way to Sumas. At 6-30, when within a mile of the city limits of New Westminster the train ran into a washed-out culvert. The engine passed nearly over, then sagged back and Fireman Kent and Engineer Beattinger jumped, escaping injury.

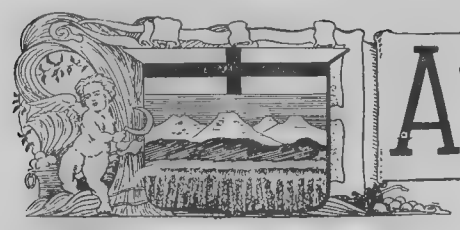
⚜ ⚜ ⚜

Many residents of Belleville, Ont., are sure they saw an airship pass over Belleville on the evening of Nov. 26. They say it came from the west and went straight east.

In the magistrates' court at Portage la Prairie on Monday, R. H. Geddes was tried and convicted of having intoxicating liquor in his possession in a local option district. A fine of $50 and costs was imposed. Provincial Constable Cox prosecuted. Geddes lives near Bagot. The fine was paid.

⚜ ⚜ ⚜

Alice Chapin, a suffragette, was found guilty on November 24 at London, Eng., of having interfered with ballot boxes by throwing acid upon Police Officer Thorley during a recent bye-election, Allison. Neiland was convicted on the same charge, and both were sentencd to three months' imprisonment. Mrs Chapin, regarded as the leader, was given a similar sentence, and also sent up for four months for assault.



ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

CENTRAL ALBERTA STOCK GROWERS MEET

For some time the question of bulls running at large has been a vexatious one in certain sections of Alberta, and there is a movement on foot to extend the limits of the Entire Animals Ordinance. The Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association and the U.F.A. have passed resolutions on the subject, the latter resolution being a little more far reaching than the first one. To endeavor to take joint action on this subject, the Central Alberta Stock Growers have called a public meeting to be held at Stettler on Tuesday, Dec. 9, when everyone will be given an opportunity to express opinions on the matter.

TRING UNION NO. 24

At the last meeting of Tring Union, the resignation of Geo. E. Goodall, as secretary-treasurer, was regretfully accepted, as Mr. Goodall is moving from the district for some time. Mr. Goodall's successor is C. W. Harrington, of Tring, and he has the best wishes of all members in his work.

RANFURLY UNION NO. 25

At a special meeting of Ranfurly Union, No. 25, held on Nov. 13, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this union is in favor of pooling the railroad expenses of delegates to the convention, as proposed by the Bon Accord union.

"That this union is not in favor of the proposed agricultural college being at Strathcona or under the jurisdiction of the university authorities."

It was decided to take no action in regard to the proposed changes to the Local Improvement Act.

EDWELL UNION NO. 53

The regular meeting of Edwell Union, No. 53, was held in the school-house on Saturday, Nov. 13, under the chairmanship of the vice-president, J. Comer. Circular No. 9 from the head office was read and discussed.

Re coyote fencing, it was moved by H. A. Crocker and seconded by W. J Sandercock, that the secretary prepare a petition for signatures to the Live Stock Commissioner as to this fence and other wires being admitted into Canada free of duty.

Mr. Crocker, representing this union on the Red Deer Co-Operative Association explained the objects and aims of this association and stated that copies of the bylaws would be in his hands shortly, when they would be distributed. After interesting discussions on various subjects it was moved by H. A Crocker and seconded by E Pixley, that the monthly meetings be held on the second Wednesdays of the month in future and that the next meeting be held on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Some time ago, at the request of East Clover Bar Union, No. 3, the U.F.A. took up, with the Department of the Interior, the matter of amending the regulations respecting the inspection of weights and measures, so that they would be inspected oftener than at present. A request was made for additional inspectors stationed at various portions of the province, thereby enabling work to be expeditiously handled. Word has just been received by the association that the Minister of Inland Revenue has decided to recommend the subdivision of the present division of Calgary into two weights and measures divisions, one to embrace the province of Alberta, and the other the province of Saskatchewan.

The recent appointment of an assistant inspector at Edmonton, and the subdivision of the territory, with the addition of an inspector at Regina, it is hoped will relieve the present situation.

Although this is a decided improvement over the old regulations, we still feel that there are not enough inspectors to properly cover the ground, but we hope, now the Minister has seen fit to recommend changes, that it will be a very short time until further inspectors will be appointed, and the weights and measures will be checked up more often than once in two years, as at present.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

At the last regular meeting of Namao Union, the following resolution, recommending changes in the constitution, was presented, and after discussion notice of motion was given that same would be presented to the annual convention:

"We, the members of local union No. 18, beg to propose the following amendment to the constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta.

"That clause two be amended to read as follows: 'This association is not a political party organization, nor does it purpose endorsing the policy of any political party and the objects of the Association shall be

"To forward the interests of the producers of grain and live stock and to obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm and orchard.

"To put forth our utmost efforts to secure the building and maintenance of granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage warehouses in principal market cities and in all localities where practicable, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price instead of passing into the hands of speculators and combines;

"To elect the greatest possible number of farmers to the legislature, regardless of their party leanings, and through these farmers to endeavor to secure legislation relating to the farmers' interests and equitable rates of transportation."

PORK PACKING PLANT

At the last regular meeting of Strathcona Union, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that as the Provincial Government has, up to the present, failed to place before the members of this association and the farmers at large in this province, a reasonable contract as promised, to be signed by the farmers in respect to the supplying of hogs to the Government pork packing plant, we, the members of Strathcona Union, No. 1, consider that the time has arrived when we should press for action being taken in this matter, that we consider undue delay has taken place and is causing much dissatisfaction among our farmers. We therefore respectfully submit the following draft of what we think will be a reasonable and satisfactory contract to all concerned:

"I, the undersigned, agree to supply to the Government pork packing plant at least .... hogs per year, and to accept 90 per cent. of market price at the time of delivery. I also agree to one quarter cent per pound being retained by the management to accumulate the same to be applied on shares that shall, from time to time, be allotted to me. I further agree to become a member of the Government pork packing association and to do all in my power to supply to the plant the class of hogs considered by the management to be best for packing purposes, and should I fail to comply with the conditions of this contract, I further agree to forfeit such shares that shall have been allotted to me from the accumulation fund obtained from the quarter cent per pound taken from price of hogs supplied by me to the plant, unless my failure to comply with the conditions is brought about by causes over which I have no control.

"I further agree to accept at the end of each business year, as settlement for hogs supplied by me to the plant, such balance that shall be allotted me by the management after all expenses have been paid."

"Witness.... Signed....."

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented to the Local Improvements District convention held in Strathcona on Nov. 17 and 18, and adopted:

"Whereas this convention is of the opinion that in order to secure the rapid and uniform development of the west through the construction of traffic highways it is essential that the several interests to be benefitted by such development should contribute something thereto, and,

"Whereas, the following are considered to be benefitted interests, that is to say, first, the Dominion, second, the Province, and third, the proposed Municipalities, and

"Whereas, the Province and the Municipalities have, in the past, both contributed toward this end,

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention is of the opinion that the Dominion Government, in order to do its part in securing the development of the west, should set aside two sections of land in each township (say 9 and 27, where available) to be sold, and the proceeds of such sales to be devoted to the building of roads and bridges within the province, such funds to be under provincial supervision.—Carried.

"That this convention of delegates of Local Improvement Districts do hereby recommend that the minimum rate of taxation to be placed at five cents per acre and the maximum rate at ten cents per acre. Carried.

"Resolved, that no provincial monies be granted to any L.I.D. for the building of highways unless their tax levy be not less than five cents per acre.—Carried.

"Be it resolved, that the Local Improvements Act be amended so that councillors be allowed more time in which to perform the required duties re laying out and overseeing the necessary work on roads.—Carried.

"Resolved, that the legislature be requested to pass legislation for the collection more expediously arrears of taxes.—Carried.

"Resolved that the legislature be petitioned to grant Local Improvement Districts power to deal with deviations in roads.

"Resolved, that this convention form a permanent organization to meet annually to deal with matters pertaining to Local Improvement Districts or Rural Municipalities as the case may be, and provision to be made by the Govern: ment for expenses of same.—Carried.

"Resolved, that we, the Local Improvement District councillors, in convention, assembled at Strathcona, would ask that the department amend the Local Improvement Act so as to permit all Local Improvement councillors to work out their own personal land tax under a foreman.—Carried.

"Resolved, that this convention of Local Improvement Districts recommend that arrangements be made whereby a surtax of not less than two cents per acre can be charged on all lands held by non-residents or speculators, such surtax to be used for permanent road improvements.—Carried.

"That, in the opinion of this convention, the L.I.Ds. be retained with the following increased powers, viz.:

"Legislative authority to borrow money on debentures to a limited extent for permanent improvements on same principle as in school districts.

"To deal with prairie fires and regulation or fire-guards.

"To control noxious weeds act, pound ordinance, entire animals ordinance, and all matter of a local nature.

"Resolved, that any monies granted by the Provincial Government to a L.I.D. for the building of highways be granted to and expended by the Board of Councillors of the L.I.D. receiving said grant.—Carried.

"Resolved, that the area of the Local Improvement Districts should remain as at present with the same representation.

"Resolved, that the attention of local legislature be called to Form H, wherein it reads: 'All persons paying taxes before July 1st. shall be entitled to a reduction of ten per cent.' Whereas in Sub-Section 2, Section 58, it states they MAY be allowed a reduction of ten per cent., and that this convention request the Government to change the word "shall" in Form N, to "may."—Carried.

"That provincial legislature be requested to change Sec. 53, of L.I.D. ordinance, to read in lines 8 and 11, one dollar instead of fifty cents and twenty-five cents, respectively."

Permanent Organization Formed

In the evening the delegates met and formed a permanent organization, the following officers being elected: President, W. Mason, Bon Accord; Vice-President, J. A. Trimble, Medicine Hat; Secretary-Treasurer, J. McNicol, Blackfaulds; Executive, W. Sharpe, Sedgewick; W. Lang, Strathcona; H. Greenfield, Edison; J. Rye, Duagh; F. L. Moorhouse, Calgary.

RESOLUTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AT THE CONVENTION

The following resolutions have been forwarded for discussion by the unions of the U.F.A. prior to presentation at the annual convention, the mover being W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary:

"Whereas, the study of agriculture is of paramount importance to the province of Alberta, and whereas the problems in regard to the study of agriculture are many and varied, necessitating the study of mixed farming, dry farming, and irrigation farming;

"And whereas, the problems in regard to the proper handling of our so-called dry farm lands are the most complex and least understood at present, and also that the cultivation of crops with the assistance of irrigation requires careful and elaborate study,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the agricultural college of the province of Alberta should be situated in a locality that will admit of the education of students in all methods of farming that are of most vital importance to the prosperity of the province of Alberta.

"Whereas, the majority of the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Alberta Farmers' Associations have been held in Calgary or Edmonton, and that interest in the U.F.A. needs stimulating in the south, and that all sections of the province should have equal treatment in the matter of holding conventions,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the next annual convention of the U.F.A. be held in Lethbridge, McLeod or some other point in the extreme south of the province.

"Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta are in need of an official organ published in the province of Alberta, that can take special cognizance of Alberta problems, and of trade relations with provinces both east and west, and

"Whereas, the present official organ of the U.F.A. is not published in the province of Alberta and deals mainly with the grain trade going east and does not fulfill the requirements of a journal for a mixed farming community within the province although it is of great assistance to farmers shipping grain east.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Farmers of Alberta, though fully appreciating the good work done by THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, publish an official organ of their own, which can deal directly with Alberta problems, legislative and otherwise, Alberta industries and all matters that appertain to the diversified methods of farming extant in Alberta."

SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor.

SUGGESTIONS FROM BENDER G.G.A

As to more farmers as representatives in the Legislature, the logical way, and the only way is to require a pledge from both party candidates to work for the farmers' interests. That, whichever man gets in, we are safe. Third-party, independent agitation, etc., would be useless and senseless. As to speakers, we have not among our local members got any who would be qualified to take the platform. Nothing kills a cause so effectually as a poor speaker.

General conditions at Bender are satisfactory. We are endeavoring to have a big time at our amnual meeting, and wonder if we could get a good speaker to come down here, and we would fix the date to suit him.

The matter of impressing the question of Government Ownership, etc., upon our local member of the Legislature, shall be attended to. Our neighborhood here is the border of two comstituencies, and we will get after both men. Can you let us know when the Convention at Prince Albert takes place?

[Note.—The Convention at Prince Albert will be held on Feb. 9-11.—Ed.]

FRANK SHEPPARD'S LETTER

We have just received another letter from Mr. Frank Sheppard, asking for information as to how best to forward Life Membership Funds, and stating that splendid results have followed the publication of a letter on the subject of "Farmers should organize," contributed by him to the Weyburn Herald.—S.G.G.A., Editor.

ACTIVE WORK

The following extracts are taken from a communication from Wheatfields G.G.A.

We have 26 members, 24 of whom take THE GUIDE. We are most assuredly in favor of Government Ownership of Elevators. We have sent in a petition for it. Certainly a badge would be fine. We suggest your letter-head emblem.

With reference to amendments to the Grain Act there is one point I should like to bring before your notice. Mr. Snow, when lecturing on the advantages of the Grain Act in Perdue, told us an Elevator Co. was entitled to charge 1¾c. a bushel to handle, clean and ship; standing all responsibility until the grain reached Fort William, the farmer to accept the Elevator grade and weight. When asked how this price was determined, he gave a long explanation of the cost of installing cleaners and the consequent increased cost of engine installation and fuel. When told that 75 per cent. of the elevators at country points were not equipped with cleaners, he practically said this was not so, and that any way the charge was the same, cleaner or no cleaner.

Now, sir, I think this calls for an amendment. Either charge this for cleaning the grain, and return the screenings to the farmer, or keep the screenings, and charge less. As far as our local representative is concerned, you may rest assured that unless he consents to support the farmers' demands, he is in for a very warm time when he appears in Perdue or Wheatfields. Letters will be forwarded to him from time to time.

HERBERT A. SAGON, Sec.

THE REAL SOLUTION

Deepening the Welland Canal will, it is said, save to the farmers of the west from three to five cents per bushel, and will cost millions. Building the Georgian Bay Canal will cost millions and will save from three to five cents per bushel. Likewise the Hudson Bay Railway.

But if the statement re the depressing of the price of wheat by a few manipulators is true, then here is millions that can be saved to farmers at a comparatively small outlay, in addition to the others mentioned. If not true, then why all this unrest? Let us have another commission. Let it be a permanent commission, nominated by the farmers' organizations of the three Western Provinces, and appointed by the Dominion Government. A permanent commission, like to the Railway Commission, and subject to the recall of the farmers' organizations. Let them report to the farmers' organizations, and at the same time report to the Government.

Then take the statement that there is now a spread of from ten to fifteen cents between the Winnipeg price of wheat and the ultimate export price, after the cost of placing it there has been added. Then on the other hand, the statement is just as freely made that there is absolutely nothing in such a statement, which must be actuated by ignorance or falsehood.

Most of the men engaged in the grain trade adhere to the latter belief. Now, can they not in some way establish this beyond the shadow of a doubt, by argument and facts adduced, and save the abuse. It surely make s a difference whether this is true or false, as upon the first assumption we Grain Growers are at present largely basing our claims. I should like to see the fullest and fairest kind of discussion on these matters, without the vituperation.

—F.W.G.

MR. RAILTON'S VIEWS

The following came out when in conversation with Mr. C. Railton of Sintaluta recently:

The present elevator system is not ideal by any means, no matter by whom owned or operated. The double elevating, imperfect cleaning, oft recurring mistakes, and high insurance mitigates against it.

Farm Home of E. A. Partridge, Sintalula, Sask.

Every one knows that ordinarily in the present system, grain in receiving, cleaning, binning and loading into cars is elevated anywhere from one hundred and fifty to four hundred feet; when all that is required is to take it from a farmer's wagon to the car, a distance of from four to six feet horizontally. Now, why not let a company of farmers club together, build a string of bins, one or more for each man, under one roof, one bin wide, built of concrete, with up-to-date cleaner of ample capacity at one end or in the centre, constructed so that when grain is cleaned it could be raised to the top of the bins, and deposited in a car, which may stand on the scales on rails, which could then be run over top of the bins until the proper number of bin was reached, when it could be dumped instantly (similar to the method used in coke ovens). These cars might be run on an incline, so that the loaded cars might return the empty ones. These bins should be constructed high enough so that the contents could be drawn into the railway car alongside without re-elevating. The switch and string of bins could be made as long as necessity might demand. Thus it would not be necessary to elevate so high, and one elevating would do. Insurance would be almost unnecessary, and each carload would be kept entirely separate, as the bins could be made in suitable car units. "Railways might not give a switch or a site," I suggested. "Well," said he, "could we not get room off the right-of-way. There is plenty of land. We might even make two rows of bins, and let the switch go between them, and cover the whole thing in with one iron roof. We could add to it just when we wanted, or as others might want to come into it. Each man could hold his wheat as long as he liked. Could send a sample where he liked. Could have it cleaned as he liked, and do what he liked with his screenings. It would practically mean that each farmer would have his own elevator." "Well," I said, "how would it do for the Government to get in there and help farmers to organize like that. It looks simple, cheap, durable, economic on operation, as each would pay operating cost in proportion to what he put through. and give relief for all that might go into it, and so easy that all who want relief could get it." A bill would be put through the House to provide for all this, if not already in existence. "Well, that would wait some," said Mr Railton, "but of course there is always the individual who who does not seem capable of looking after himself, and who would still be a victim and would need to be provided for, so that perhaps after all, a universal system providing for all would be better. However, the whole thing is worth thinking about."

ORGANIZERS AT WAPELLA

President Hopkins, Organizer Green, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and J. Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., visited Wapella on Nov. 23, on their Main Line trip. The local president, G. L. Martin, occupied the chair and introduced the speakers. Owing to the short notice available, the attendance was small. Mr. Hopkins explained the difference between the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. He outlined the early stages of the work, told how Mr. Partridge was sent to Winnipeg and there got the idea which later developed into the present company. He strongly urged the necessity of thorough organization, and said every member should be an organizer.

Mr. Green urged the need of organization, pointing out the need of a permanent fund, and explained the working of the life membership scheme. He said education was a direct necessity if we ever were to accomplish our ends, and that eductaion was the greatest work the association had now in hand.

Mr. Kennedy opened his address by explaining the working of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., showing how markets were manipulated. He explained the spread between Winnipeg and British markets, also the difference between Manitoba and Minneapolis grading, proving that a sample market was a necessity, if the producer was to obtain the intrinsic value of his product. The fact that color plays so important a factor in our grading, and at the same time is so much ignored in European markets, where weight governs, thus giving the preference to what to us is low grade wheat, was brought out. He proved the absurdity of the statements of the slanderers of the G.G.G. Co. He told of the good work done in their private grading, and called on the farmers to stand firm by each other, as the whole Grain Combine was endeavoring to undo the Farmers' Company. He showed how business was done previous to the farmers going on the market, and asked if we could expect any better than former treatment if the company were out of business. Finally he asked the farming public to subscribe for THE GUIDE, as that was the only paper in the west today that was printed by the farmer and for the farmer. Agents were appointed to receive subscriptions for THE GUIDE, also to secure shareholders for the G.G.G. Co.

J. A. MURRAY, Sec.-Treas.

A MOVING LOCAL ASSOCIATION

The following is an abstract from the minutes of the last meeting of the Park Grain Growers' Association.

That we are strongly in favor of Government Elevators.

That we appoint candidates for councillors and Reeve in our municipality from our members of the Association.

That we get binder twine for 1910 co-operatively through our Association.

That O. E. Simonson be appointed Life Membership Secretary in our Association.

That each member secure, or endeavor to secure, one more member for our Association.

That we have monthly meetings on the first Saturday of each month.

That we apply for extension of the loading platform at Langham.

O. E. SIMONSON,
Sec.-Langham G.G.A.

VIEW FROM OSLER

"I called a meeting of Warman branch of the S.G.G.A. for Nov. 20, but there were so few present that we did not consider ourselves representative enough to answer those questions, so I have called another meeting for Dec. 11, which I will duly report.

"Re Government Ownership. For my part I consider our Governments have too much power already, seeing the use they make of it. Would it not be better for the G.G.G. Co. to take hold and compete, if possible, with the Elevator Interests."—James A. Serviss, Sec.-Treas.

MR. HOPKINS AT GRENFELL BANQUET

President Hopkins, at the Grenfell Agricultural Society Banquet, said in part as follows:

"We, as an association, have been for years dissatisfied with the conditions that surround the storing and mixing of our grain from the time it leaves the farmer's hands until it reaches the markets of the world. We claim, as Grain Growers, that it is the simple duty of our Government to protect our grain from the mixing and manipulating of those corporations whose only interest is to get a toll out of our grain. Our Government should protect the reputation of the wheat of this country in the interest of the people as a whole. With this end in view, we have asked our Local Government to provide internal storage, and the Dominion Government to own and operate the terminal elevators. But we live under a system of party Government, and we, as an association, have been fearful that our legislators would use this question as a party football. We thought it was too important a question to be thrown into the arena of party politics. It is something that affects the whole commercial life of the country. But, Mr. Chairman, I could not express the pleasure I felt yesterday on picking up one of our papers to notice that Mr. Scott and Mr. Haultain had practically said, 'We will go into this matter as statesmen, and not as politicians'; and, Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure at this Agricultural Banquet, the largest and finest in every way that I have ever been at, to publically congratulate our legislators on behalf of the association that I represent.

"I wish, sir, that I might be permitted to whisper into the ears of the legislators of our sister province to the east of us, 'Go and do thou likewise'; also to our twin brother to the west of us, 'Let us reason together, for the money we save for the men on the land will eventually be poured into the laps of the whole people.'"

Mr. KENNEDY AT BROADVIEW

Mr. Kennedy, after drawing attention to the importance of the Grange Convention to which Mr. Partridge had been sent, launched out into a description of the functions of the Grain Growers' Associa-

tion and the Grain Growers' Grain Co., showing clearly the difference between them, and the absolute necessity of both, and stating that unless they were both founded on right principles they would fail. What are the causes that make them necessary? Take the grading system. We are now losing from five to seven cents per bushel on account of the unfairness of the grading system. When the inspector classifies your grain he practically sets the price. Of course, the Grain Exchange sets the price for each grade, but the inspector says what is the grade. Not so in the United States. Grain there is sold on a sample market, with the result that "grade three" there is worth as much as "grade one" here. True, we have a sample market in Winnipeg also, but only the large operators can take advantage of it. They can select the strong cars of a grade, which are often worth several cents more per bushel than weak cars of the same grade, and divert them, replacing them by an equal number of bushels of a weaker car in place of the strong one diverted. thus making several cents per bushel in so doing; while you lose it, and these weak cars form the basis of the export grain, on which the price is fixed, which is wired up the line, and on which they purchase the pick of the grain to operate their mills, and for blending purposes.

He went on to show how weight in Liverpool is the governing factor on Manitoba wheat as between class A, B and C. All is classed as hard wheat, and much of it is sold on sample and not on grade, giving manipulators every chance which they are not slow to make advantageuos to themselves, not to you. He spoke of the double grading system now in operation in Winnipeg, of the difference between the spreads between the grades now and some time ago, of the spreads between street and track, which used to be so wide, and which now have almost disappeared. He spoke of the dockage, and short weights at Elevators, which used to be so evident, now little is heard of it. "Why all this change? Are all the grain men converted? I tell you, it is because of the competition put up by the farmers' company; and the Grain Growers' Association is responsible for the Grain Growers' Grain Co. It is her child, and now is so robust as to make the grain dealers sit up, and the elevator men treat you white, because if they don't they will now lose all their trade. Now I tell you men, you can not be neutral in this fight. If you do not support this company, you send your wheat to those who are lying awake nights to put your Agency out of business. You are for us or you are against us, as you may ship us, or do not ship us your wheat. If we are making the dealers pay more than they were before or would now if we were not in business, will it not pay you to keep us in the business? If we are now a factor in the price-making capacity, would we not be a greater factor if we got more wheat. If we have jumped from handling 9 per cent. of all the wheat passing inspection last year to handling 20 per cent. this year, will not a growth like this soon put us in the ideal condition of getting all our grain through the farmers' agency? And then, think you, we shall have something to say about the price; particularly when I tell you that next year we shall control our own terminals in some form or other. This is settled. Oh! yes, the commission rule. We adhere to that because 90 per cent. of our own customers, by a referendum circular, told us to stick to the one cent rule and they would stick to us, and they are doing it. This is one of the signs of the times, the loyalty of our farmers to their own company, when the opposition are spending a million or more of dollars in paying more for wheat than competitors can pay for it, in order to put us out of business. This they can do because they agreed to deliver twenty million bushels or more of your wheat while it was still in the shot blade, and sold it at a price which netted them One Dollar and Eleven Cents per bushel, and then they beat down the price, and bought the wheat from you at ninety-eight cents to fill the orders they sold at one dollar and eleven cents; and out of this they are paying the suckers, the extra price, in weight, dockage, grade, and no commission, in their endeavor to kill our Company

"We can not change these conditions altogether, until we get the initial storage out of their hands, and when we get these by a Government system, operated by an independent commission subject to a farmers' recall, with a sample market in Winnipeg, where every one has to purchase the grain they want by open competition, then each man will get the intrinsic value of his wheat on the world's market. When you have done this you will have removed a thing which has kept back the milling industry of this great West more than any other thing. Remove this, and you will increase the milling capacity in the West fourfold. I refer to the power of the Combine to pick up the best of the wheat, and put out of business any individual or concern who is not in the ring, and who might undertake to compete with them."

F.W.G,

FARMERS IN NO DANGER

W. A. Robinson, former director of the G.G.G. Co., who is now in Liverpool, has written the following letter to a member of the company:

"Yours of the 29th ult. to hand and contents noted. I shall endeavor to take this cable matter up with the authorities here, as the whole affair is an unbearable imposition. The charges for cabling are an outrage to begin with, and when it is muddled in this way it is worse than highway robbery. I will copy these two "cables" and send a letter to the P.P. department regarding the matter.

Have read the circular letter you enclosed and note the change of front on the part of the Grain Combine. After all the sworn testimony that grain could not be handled for less than one cent per bushel, it seems that it can be handled for nothing and reap a good profit if it succeeds in driving out a dangerous competition. Well, these tactics only prove the success of the G.G.G. Co. movement, as it indicates that the trade sees in it an antagonist at least worthy of some attention. But I do not think there is anyhting to fear in a contest even with the "Pattens" and "Peaveys" if the farmers can be educated to stick to the cheapest way of handling their grain and refuse to accept a temporary bribe and go into enduring slavery later.

If, through the G.G.G. Co. the farmers can establish the cheapest route to the world's best markets for grain, the "Peaveys" or any other middlemen cannot permanently give them any more for their produce whatever they may do temporarily.

I have never seen much to fear in a farmers' contest with the line elevators system of handling grain, for the farmers can, if they will, put the line elveators at a serious disadvantage in a contest, if they choose to do so. In the changed conditions of the fight, I can only repeat the old advice to the farmer: **Educate, Educate, Educate."**

VALUABLE TELEPHONE BOOK

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, publish a book on rural telephones and telephone systems for farm use which they give away. This book treats of a subject of vital importance to every farmer. Today is the day of modern machinery, labor-saving devices and home comforts, and conveniences of all kinds on the farm, and the farmer, who neglects to avail himself of every opportunity at his command, is placing himself in a position where his neighbors will quickly surpass him. The use of the telephone on the farm has already been proven to be not only a tremendous convenience, but a very, very valuable time and money saver as well. Moreover, through its use the farmer is enabled to be in touch with a thousand and one matters appertaining to his business, which otherwise would cost him heavily through ignorance of their conditions. This booklet not only tells about the advantages of telephones, but also gives the farmer a great deal of valuable information in regard to the steps necessary to take in organizing a telephone company in his own community. We believe that this book Bulletin No. 2716, ought to be in the hands of every farmer and would strongly recommend our readers to send for it at once.

Don't Burn Money

THE ALADDIN INCANDESCENT MANTLE LAMPS, AND SUNBEAM BURNERS for ordinary Lamps, make and burn their own gas under mantle, using common Coal Oil. They pay for themselves in a few months in oil saving as they BURN MORE AIR than oil. No better light obtainable at any cost, odorless, noiseless, clean, simple and safe, cheapest and best light on the market, an ideal light for stores, offices and houses. Write for our FREE LAMP introductory offer.

The Mantle Lamp Co. of America

Dept. G 141 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Agents wanted

The Crescent Store
CHRIS. CAMPBELL, Family Grocer
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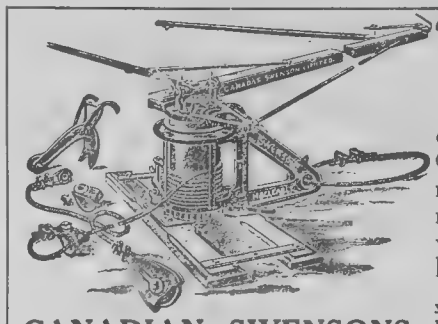
Telephone Fort Rouge 227

Highest Cash Prices for Butter, Eggs and Poultry



"Stump and Brush Pullers"

We are the largest manufacturers of Stump and Brush Pullers in Canada, and the only ones making malleable machines. We have these machines adapted for all kinds of work---scrub oaks, willows and poplars, burned over or standing.

Write for Catalogue K., and state the kind of work you have to do.

CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada

WALL PASTER

Good Results can only be Attained by using Good Goods

The "Empire" brands are the Highest Grade Plasters on the market and are specified on all first class construction.

Empire Wood Fibre Plaster
" Cement Wall "
" Finish "
Gold Dust Finish "
Gilt Edge Plaster of Paris

Manufactured only by
Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Thousands of
Canchester Burners
are now being used all over Canada

The only burner made that will fit any ordinary lamp. Gives a strong, bright white light, unequalled for sewing or reading.

The Latest Improvement in Lighting
Easily adjusted

Saves Cleaning and Wick Trimming

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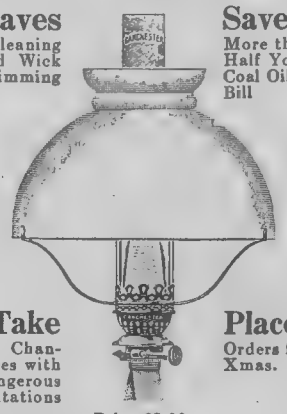

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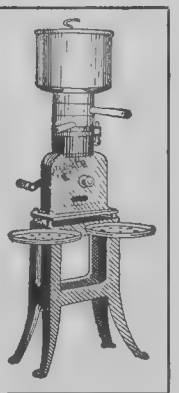
INCANDESCENT KEROSENE LIGHT CO.
50 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

$34.75
for this high grade
DOMO SEPARATOR
DIRECT
Why pay $25 to $50 more to an agent?
Special 30-Day Trial Offer
Free catalogue gives particulars of special trial offer, testimonials, descriptions and low prices of five sizes.



HAMILTONS'
Dept. C Winnipeg

PURE BRED
BERKSHIRE HOGS
OF ALL AGES

Prize Winners and all got by Prize Winners.

I have at present Twelve Sows and Four Boars for Sale.

G. A. HOPE, Rosedale Farm, Wadena - Sask.

Ship Your Grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

MANITOBA SECTION

SWAN RIVER G.G.A.

The meeting of the Swan River branch was held on Nov. 13, when an address was delivered by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, a director of the association. Mr. Boughen, of the Valley River association, also attended. Mr. Avison went over briefly the work of the association in the past and pointed out what had been accomplished and what they expected to accomplish through the earnest support of every farmer. Mr. Boughen strongly urged every farmer to join the association and showed the need of more co-operation. R. F. McVeety also addressed the meeting and maintained that those who were not with the Grain Growers were against them. He cited the case of the Royal Grain Commission when one of the opposition delegates asked Mr. McKenzie how many delegates he represented and the reply given of 2,000 led to the question, from the opposition, "What about the other 55,000?" Mr. McVeety also explained to those present that by shipping their grain to the Combine or selling to the elevators, they were supporting their opponents. This was merely giving the Combine the farmers' money to fool them through anonymous letters and other methods of taking unjust profits for their services as middlemen. At the close of the meeting several new members paid their dues. The annual meeting of the branch was fixed for Nov. 26.

KENVILLE G.G.A.

On Nov. 16 a goodly meeting of the farmers of the Kenville district was addressed by R. J. Avison, of the M.G.G.A. and W. J. Boughen, of Dauphin, Great enthusiasm was displayed at the meeting and the addresses cannot fail to be productive of great good, in the interests of the Grain Growers' Movement. Mr. Avison is a fluent speaker and well versed in the subjects on which he dealt. He urged the necessity of better organization among the farmers and emphasized the feasibility of a Government owned and operated system of internal elevators.

SOURIS BANQUET

The Grain Growers of Souris, together with the Agricultural Society, intend holding a banquet on Dec. 8. It is expected that the speakers will be T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company; R. C. Henders, of Culross, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Association; and Principal Black of the Agricultural College; and several others.

BETHANY BRANCH

On Nov. 6 a meeting of the Bethany branch of the G.G.A. was held and there was much enthusiasm among the members, Thomas Davis, of Rosedale, gave an address on the subject of "Elevators and Shipping," and also spoke on Government ownership. He strongly advised the members to sell their grain to the independent buyers or ship it direct to the Farmers' Agency in Winnipeg. Thomas Dunbar also spoke and urged the members to work together for their own interest. The president, William Logan, was elected as delegate to represent the branch at the annual convention at Brandon.

SOCIAL AND CONCERT AT FOX-WARREN

The third annual concert and social of the Foxwarren G.G.A. was held on Nov. 19 with a large attendance present. F. Simpson of Shoal Lake, and John Williams, M.P.P., together with some local men made short addresses. An interesting musical programme was rendered by the Foxwarren Choral Society. Refreshments were served by the ladies much to the enjoyment of all present. At the conclusion of the social the young people enjoyed a dance.

DURBAN MEETING

At a well attended meeting held at Durban on Nov. 15, R. J. Avison delivered an address to the assembled Grain Growers. Mr. Glennie, president of the local association, occupied the chair and Mr. Boughen, of Dauphin, also spoke briefly. Mr. Avison in his address explained very clearly what the Grain Growers' Association had accomplished for the farmers, and how it had secured for them better prices for their product. He also took up the elevator question and the work done by the Grain Growers to secure Government ownership. W. J. Powell spoke briefly on behalf of the Home Bank and the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The meeting was considered a great success and all went home well pleased.

ASHVILLE CONCERT

The Ashville branch of the M.G.G A gave a supper and concert, the proceeds of which are to go to the advancement of the M.G.G.A.

After the splendid supper was over there was a song or two, then an address by Isaac Aske, Sr., giving a short memorandum of the work done by the branch at Ashville and also telling why every farmer should belong to the association There was quite an interest shown by the people as several who do not belong to the organization took part in the exercises and thereby contributed to our success.

R. J. Avison was present and gave us a very nice address that was listened to with quite an interest by non-members, as well as members of the association.

There were quite a number of selections of vocal music, some of them having an accompaniment on the organ. There was a song, "Somebody waiting for you," sung by Mr. Winter's two little girls, the eldest being not more than eleven years of age; the piece was a good one and extremely well delivered. There were also some dialogues that were pronounced fine.

There were several appropriate pieces read, one in particular from THE GUIDE, under the title of "Constitooshional Diffickelties," that was extra good, the reading was by Mr. Nash, an English minister, and was extremely well delivered, showing in a grand way the sympathy of the premiers for the farmers (which I think is very little). The reading of the piece struck the audience in a forcible way, making the true meaning of the piece very plain.

There was, during the exercise, a piece, the title of which is "Grain Growers," an original piece by one of our members, prepared expressly for the occasion, delivered by twelve children ranging in age from eight to thirteen years. You will observe that each letter in the words "Grain Growers" commences a stanza. The children stood in a class, each one holding in their hand a large letter cut from cardboard, the letter commencing their stanza, each in its regular order.

GRAIN GROWERS

G Stands for Grain,
That we all live by;
But "Giver us Full Value,"
Is the Grain Growers' cry.

R Stands for Rain,
Which makes the grain grow;
May our granaries be filled
With a bumper overflow

A Stands for Avison,
A Grain Grower at heart,
Who boldly takes up
The poor farmer's part.

I Stands for the Indifferent,
Who sneer at our cause,
Though we fight for their rights
And to better their laws.

N Stands for the Name
That we all hold dear;
Grain Growers will stand by,
And don't you fear.

G Stands for the Girl,
That swears by her life,
She won't be anything
But a Grain Grower's wife.

R Stands for the Railroad
That the Grain is hauled by;
But, bless you, my friends,
The tariff is high.

O Stands for Zero,
Which will soon appear;
And, bless you, my friends,
The dunners are here.

W Stands for Wyness
Of the Pioneer store;
When your groceries run short,
He'll supply you with more.

E Stands for Ernest,
Of the elevator;
If he were a good Grain Grower,
It would be far better.

R Stands for the Reaper
That cuts the grain;
But the interest on binders
We highly disdain.

S Stands for the Spunk
Of the Ashville branch;
Though small we are strong—
You can see at a glance.

The prices charged were 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children from ten to fifteen. Under ten years free.

W. R. KEEFER,
Sec.-Treas.
Ashville G.G.A.

The Provincial Sanatorium, Ninette, Man.

A MOST DESERVING OBJECT

The trustees of the Provincial Sanatorium, which is now nearly completed at Ninette, are asking for $20,000 to complete and furnish the building. The object is a splendid one. The municipalities and private citizens throughout the province and even in eastern parts of Canada, have already donated over $36,000. A beautiful site comprising one hundred and fifty acres has been secured on Pelican Lake, as shown in the accompanying photograph. There is the main administrative building and two story pavillion, a gas generating house, ice houses, and root houses. Nothing has been spared to make the institution fully qualified to treat all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stages. It is a noble work that is being undertaken to extend a helping hand to so many who are suffering. Human life is given to each one of us for a high aim and purpose, and we owe it to ourselves to extend a helping hand to those who are handicapped by the dread disease.

All contributions should be sent to Mr. E. M. Wood, Secretary of the Provincial Sanatorium, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

BANQUET AT NINGA

The banquet given by the Ninga branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, last week, was a splendid success from start to finish. Great praise is due the officers of the association for the time and trouble they so generously gave to make the achievement a memorable one. Plates were laid for 150 guests, that being the limit of capacity provided in the handsome new hall at Ninga. The town residents also worked splendidly to make the banquet a success, and it is a sign of the times when there is such a hearty co-operation between the Grain Growers and the business interests that the latter are recognizing where their true interests are.

A very lengthy programme was carried through without a hitch, all of it being contributed by local talent, most of which was provided by members of the Grain Growers' Association. The programme was not only good, but much above the average; the recitations were particularly good, and were equal to the work of professionals.

The banquet was a credit indeed to the caterer. The three toasts of 'The King," "The Grain Growers' Association," and "The citizens of Ninga," were responded to in appropriate short speeches, the last two being preceded by the audience singing, "For They are Jolly Good Fellows," amid considerable enthusiasm.

The chairman and president, Mr. Fraser, then introduced the speaker of the evening, T. W. Knowles, of Emerson. Mr, Knowles spoke for about one hour. largely upon the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and of THE GUIDE. The speaker had his subject well in hand and gave the impression that he has the interest of the movement greatly at heart. His address was punctuated with flashes of wit, and was thoroughly appreciated throughout. Of the two hundred people present, not a single auditor left his seat and Mr. Knowles was tendered an ovation at the conclusion. This was the first banquet held by the association in Ninga, and others are following their example.

LYLETON G.G.A.

A meeting was held in Temperance Hotel, with a good representative gathering. The president was in the chair. After a number of members paid in the usual fee for membership, it was moved by A. E. Venton and seconded by A. Lyle:

'That members of the association shipping grain in car lots through the L.G.G.E. Co. retain the privilege to selling in the open market to the highest bidder, but all things being equal, we advise shipping through the G.G.G. Co. —Carried."

Moved by A. Lyle, seconded by G. Campbell:

'That R. J. Tooke be appointed as delegate to attend the G. G. convention to be held at Brandon on Dec. 15, 16 and 17.—Carried.

'Resolved that this meeting is in sympathy with proposition of Government owned elevators, both terminal and internal; but in regards to pledge, we fail to see an alternative in the event of all candidates failing to sign same."

R. J. TOOKE, Sec.

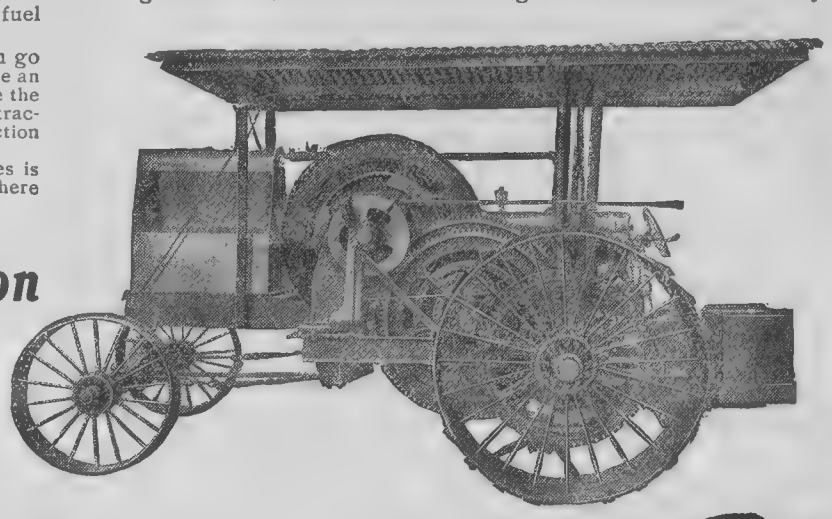
International Gasoline Tractors

AND QUICK ACTION

READINESS for work is just one advantage which International gasoline tractors have over steam tractors. There are plenty of others, but readiness for work is worth thinking about. You don't have to wait to get up steam. There's no time wasted in building the fire. There's no coal or wood or water to haul and no need of a tending wagon. It's a "touch-and-go" matter with the International gasoline tractor. It is ready whenever you are; and when you shut off the power you shut off all fuel consumption that same instant.

The International gasoline tractor is adapted for all work. It can go anywhere and do anything that the steam tractor can. You don't need to be an engineer to run it. You don't need a fireman. It is worth something not to have the flying sparks around. It's light weight, compared with the corresponding steam tractor, is a big point when you consider that you must frequently take your traction engine over insecure bridges and rotten culverts.

That the International gasoline tractor is well adapted to all farm uses is shown by the outcome of the agricultural-motor contest at Winnipeg last July, where steam and gasoline tractors were in competition.



The Gasoline Tractor That Won the Winnipeg Gold Medals

GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS A
GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS B
GOLD MEDAL IN SWEEPSTAKES

The traction engine is to play too important a part in the agricultural development of Canada for you to make a mistake in your purchase. You are invited to look into the merits of International tractors. The International local agent will be glad to furnish you with catalogue and particulars. If none in your town, write to the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branch Houses:—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON THE GENUINE

Look for the I. H. C. Trade-Mark. It is a Seal of Excellence and a Guarantee of Quality

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Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block
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FORESIGHT VERSUS "HINDSIGHT"

THE most common remark in real estate circles in Winnipeg today, is "If I had only known of this great development, and invested, I would have been a wealthy citizen today." The American real estate agent calls this "hindsight." We all have it, but the gift of foresight, which means imagination, belongs to few of us.

Your attention is directed to a few blocks of lots in the outer portion of Rosedale, at $150.00 (about the price of a lot in a country town), terms one-fifth cash, and the balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest at 6 per cent. Size 25x90 feet to a lane, all situated in the city limits; plan registered; Torren's Title.

The increase in population in Winnipeg in the next few years will add millions to the value of Winnipeg real estate. Men of wide experience claim, and westerners admit, that Winnipeg's population must increase rapidly. No further argument is needed. Participate in the large profits now being made in Winnipeg real estate by investing your spare funds in this sound money making proposition. Maps and full particulars on application, to

WILLIAM GRASSIE
P.O. Box 645. Phone 5327 54 Aikins Bldg., 221 McDermot Ave.

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisements we have WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS *Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer*

The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG *Post Office Box 1092 172-176 King Street* MANITOBA

Western Canada's Leading Taxidermist

Wholesale and retail dealers in Indian Curios, Game Heads, Elk Tusks and Live Wild Animals.
A full line of Taxidermists' Supplies.
We buy and sell all kinds of Rare Birds and Mammals.
Write for price lists.

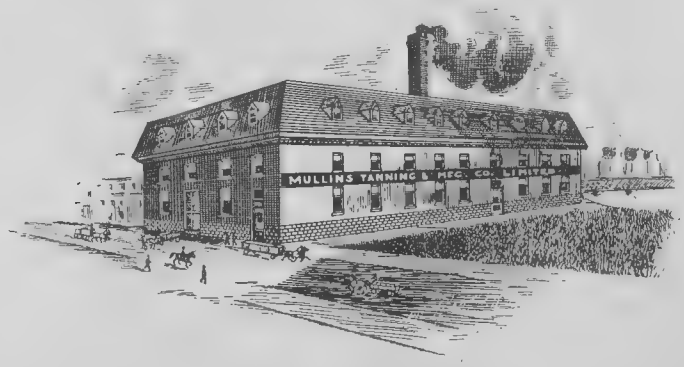
Artistic mounting of birds and game heads

E. W. DARBEY
Official Taxidermist to Manitoba Government
233 Main Street, Winnipeg

7% GUARANTEED. Returns absolutely secure. A postal card will bring you information of a highly satisfactory investment. R. E. KEMERER, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Mullins Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of all kinds of **LEATHER** and Makers of High Class
Galloway Coats and Robes and Raw Hide Halters
NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG



Ship us your hides and get top market prices. Expert custom tanning of hides into robes and coats. Ask for our Raw Hide Halter---guaranteed unbreakable, and hand made---all dealers keep them. Largest and best equipped tannery in the West

WOMAN'S SPHERE IN LIFE AND LABOR

THE FARM KITCHEN

Perhaps no room in the house receives as little consideration in its layout and conveniences, its appearance or its hygienic possibilities as the average farm kitchen. Whatever is left is generally the kitchen, even though the room so named is more of a living room than all the other rooms combined.

Since modern science has taken to stalking through the land, invading kitchens and poking its prying nose everywhere, it has, of course, found among other discoveries that microbes attack us through our food; in short, through dirt admitted to the food and then eaten by the unsuspecting or the careless.

Apart from the appearance, absolute cleanliness is demanded in the kitchen above all other places from the real consideration of health. This desirable condition is wholly unattainable (there are so many kinds of dirt) when walls and floors are cracked and broken, leaving cracks and ledges to collect dust, that every breath of air scatters broadcast upon everything in sight.

When one cannot choose materials for either walls or floor, then to do what one can with what one has is next best, of course. Very often there are wide cracks in the floors where boards have shrunken and where a multiplicity of attempted scrubbings has lodged ragged seams of dirt, formed from every refuse that finds its way to that much-used region. With a putty knife or other sharp-edge, all this foul germ-sodden accumulation can be removed. The cracks can be scrubbed, allowed to dry thoroughly, then filled with well-mixed putty, not too soft.

Then it should be pounded firmly in, levelled off, any rough or uneven places on the floor planed smooth. Then the whole floor should get a good coat of paint, very light in color.

Any half ambitious woman can do the whole job herself, planing and all, by a little effort. Indeed, barring the scrubbing, which no woman, except Martha Trapbois (Sir Walter Scott's heroine) was ever known to really like, the work is quite novel and fascinating—for, only behold the transformation! The putty will not show under the paints and the floor, now so easy to sweep and wash, and above all so sanitary, will soon pay for its trouble in satisfaction. In some cases a new floor of well seasoned lumber might be laid on top of the old (first faithfully disinfecting the old).

Where it is possible, the kitchen should be finished in hard plaster, and this covered with a white enamel paint which can be washed like a china plate. Where this cannot be managed and where cracked and broken walls abound, a good oilcloth of the table quality in white, could be pasted and nailed to walls and ceiling. The widest oilcloth should be secured so as to have as few seams as possible. Where seams occur they may be covered with the very narrow mouldings, such as cover the edges of wire netting on screen doors. A strip of the cloth could begin a the floor on one side, pass up the wall, cross the ceiling and down the opposite wall, without a join. The oilcloth would stand alomst the wear of a life-time and could be kept in good order with small labor, besides being kept wind-proof—a decided advantage in winter.

How familiar is the old formulæ: "Let us have a dark paint in the kitchen; that won't show the dirt." Rather, let us have a white paint that clamors fondly for frequent washings, so as to forbid too much occupancy. It is no longer deemed advisable to have the kitchen a large room, though necessity would seem to demand it in the country home, where so many add jobs are carried to be done.

When one considers the various grades of people who spend more or less time in the ordinary kitchen, it is easy to realize the need for utmost sanitary precautions. No rough surfaces should be left to fill with germ-laden dust that, blowing about, finds lodgment in food or lungs. To think only of all the wearing apparel and shoes (old and new) that are brushed and cleaned in the kitchen. The dirt from them flying into foods of all kinds—milk, cream, and what not. One wlnders that the belated idea of a room solely "consecrated" to the preparation of food was not sooner thought of. But better late than never, and now the ideal kitchen is to be small; so small, indeed, that nothing but cooking can be done in it. Yet, while fuel remains at its present price, and prairie winters continue to revolve through time at their customary low temperatures, much work that should be done in the open yard or in the shed will still be carried to the kitchen. The only hope for improved conditions in this regard must be with the wide-awake converted vigilant housekeeper. She may regulate and eliminate some sorts of labor now performed in the farm kitchen. She can, however, at least endeavor to enforce a cast-iron law that all food stuffs must be removed or conscientiously covered when certain work is being done, The room can then be flushed with fresh air before uncovering them again. One penalty of being a woman entails a foreign missionary's zeal and unflagging, progressive, unaided courage. Her efforts must be to induce her loved ones first to tolerate then to accept precautionary hygienic measures, which they so often rebel against, but which are so necessary for their well-being —I.B.G.

"The Pride of Summer, the green Prime,
The many, many Leaves all twinkling."—*Hood*

Seasonable Recipes

DIGESTIBLE CHRISTMAS PUDDING

Mix in a bowl one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of clean currants, half a pound of citron (shredded), one cupful of brown sugar, a quarter of a grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two cupfuls chopped nuts, either pea nuts, picans, walnuts or hickory nuts. Sprinkle over this mixture one cupful flour and one cupful stale bread crumbs and mix again. Beat three eggs without separating until light. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of baking soda in two tablespoonfuls warm water. Add half cup New Orleans molasses and this to the dry ingredients. Add the juice and grated rind of one lemon and, if you have it, half a cupful of grape juice. Mix thoroughly and pack in a mould. Boil or steam for six or eight hours. Serve with the following sauce:

One tablespoonful (small) butter, one teaspoonful flour. Mix these and add one and a half cupfuls boiling water and one and a half cupfuls brown sugar. Boil for two or three minutes and flavor with nutmeg or vanilla.

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDING

One pound beef suet, one pound sultanas, one pound currants, one pound Demerara sugar, half pound flour, half pound bread crumbs, half pound muscatels, half pound raisins, half pound mixed peel, two ounces citron, the rinds of two lemons, one nutmeg, three ounces sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter almonds, two ounces butter, one level teaspoon salt, six or eight eggs, quarter of a pint of milk, quarter of a pint of brandy. Mix flour and bread crumbs with the chopped suet, stone and halve the muscatels, chop the raisins finely and the peel and extra citron into thick shreds. Put all the ingredients into a large basin with the sugar, grated nutmeg and lemon rind. Shell and shred the alomnds, add them and the salt to the other ingredients and mix all well together. Melt the butter and then stir in with the other ingredients. Add the milk and brandy to the well-beaten eggs; pour these on the dry ingredients and mix all well together. Boil steadily for eight or more hours in well-greased moulds or in pudding cloths which have been first dipped in boiling water and well floured.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

One pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of suet, one pound of flour, half a cup of citron peel, one nutmeg, one tablespoon allspice, six eggs, one pound brown sugar, one wine glass of brandy. Boil six hours.

GOOD AND CHEAP PUDDING

One cup suet, chopped; one cupful molasses; one cupful milk; three cupfuls flour; one teaspoonful cinnamon; one teaspoonful soda; salt (and cloves if desired); raisins and dates. Steam three or four hours. Serve with hard or soft sauce.

AN ECONOMICAL PLUM PUDDING

This is said to be equal to any plum pudding and is far less expensive. Mix together one and a half cups flour, one cup brown sugar, one cup grated suet, one cup seeded raisins, one cup cleaned currants, or chopped prunes, one cup grated carrot, one cup grated potato, one quarter cup minced orange peel, nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves to taste. Tie in a cloth and steam three hours.

Pudding sauce, half cup brown sugar, one tbblespoon cornstarch, two tablespoons butter, set on stove till heated, then turn in hot water, a little at a time, and cook till of the consistency desired. Add four tablespoons grape or apple jelly, with spices or flavoring to taste. Serve hot.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING

This is a recipe that has been used in an old English family for generations. One pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound suet, one and a half pounds bread crumbs and flour, one pound sugar, six eggs, half a nutmeg, one teaspoon salt, one dessertspoon cinnamon, rind of two lemons or lemon peel, one teaspoon soda, one dessertspoon allspice, milk according to thickness, half a tumbler whisky, brandy or cider. Tie in a cloth spread over with dry flour, and boil six hours. A good plan is to tie the pudding to the ear of the kettle, let hang inside but not in water, cover tightly and add boiling water if needed. Twice the quantity may be made and cooked at the same time. It will keep all winter. Heat what is needed each time. Serve hot with a good sauce.

MINCE MEAT

Four pounds raisins, four pounds currants, three pounds sugar, eight pounds apples, quarter pound lemon peel, three pounds round beef-steak, three pounds suet, quarter pound citron peel, one ounce cinnamon, one ounce allspice, one ounce cloves, one pint cider (some prefer vinegar).

PLUM DUFF

One quart flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one teaspoonful salt sifted together, add one cup chopped suet, one cup raisins and enough water to make a stiff dough. Tie in a cloth leaving room for expansion and boil for an hour. Serve hot with brown sugar or syrup.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE (Delicious)

Melt piece of butter size of an egg, add quarter large cake of chocolate. Stir until melted; add three cups granulated sugar and one cup of milk. Boil until it will harden when cool. Add flavoring and stir until creamy. Pour on buttered plates, cut with knife when cool enough.

USEFUL HINTS

Cheese that is likely to dry out too quickly may be kept moist by wrapping in a cloth wrung out of vinegar and kept in a cool place. Many think this improves cheese.

One tablespoon of borax in a cup of boiling water and one teaspoon starch in half cup cold water, poured together after dissolving, makes an excellent starch for men's shirts and cuffs. Dip the articles in; squeeze a few times; roll up and iron in half an hour. The iron will not stick in the least, and the clothes will be very hard. Don't let them stand over two hours after starching.

SALAD DRESSING

Two eggs, three tablespoons vinegar, three tablespoons water, butter size of an egg, one small teaspoon mustard, two teaspoons sugar, pepper and salt to taste. Beat all together and cook over hot water, stirring constantly.

Every recipe on this page has been tested and is guaranteed by the readers who have sent them in. Nothing will be used on this page that is not reliable.

Will some of our readers please send in some recipes for mincemeat and mince pies, that they have tried and can guarantee?—Address: Editor, Woman's Sphere.

DR. GRENFELL'S LATEST VENTURE

Miss Anna E. MacClanahan, a daughter of Mrs. Edmund Burke MacClanahan of 2141 Calumet Ave., Chicago, was married this week to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the noted missionary of Labrador. The ceremony took place in the Grace Episcopal church. The Rev. William O. Waters, rector of the church performed the ceremony.

Dr. Grenfell has an international reputation, having been decorated by King Edward as a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was the first individual ever to receive such honors as the reward for missionary work. The story of his remarkable accomplishments in Labrador attracted the attention and won the praise of the English-speaking world.

The engagement of the couple was the result of an acquaintance formed while Miss MacClanahan was travelling abroad, where she met Dr. Grenfell while he was carrying on his negotiations for the support of his Labrador project.

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARIE"

MOTTO

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them.
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtues behind them.

HELPING DADDY

DEEDS OF KINDNESS

Some one needs a cheerful word
Along the road to-day;
Some one waits with anxious heart
Your presence by the way;
Your love can help the troubled,
And lift a heavy load;
Your kindness touched by feeling
Can smooth the trying road.

HELP SANTA CLAUS

Dear little Sunshiners:—The Christmas tide will soon be here, and there are so many lonely and sick children in Winnipeg alone, that I want to ask you all to buy a doll, or to make clothing for dolly, or a small toy, nothing to cost over 25 cents, so that as many children as possible may receive some token of Christmas happiness.

Many of my readers will perhaps say there are also lonely hearts on our farms. Do you know of one? Please send the name and address and nearest post office, and I trust that that heart won't be lonely this Christmas.

Will you tell all your little friends about our Christmas Mission; to give a toy or book; a warm garment; and a night's entertainment to hundreds,nay thousands, if only all of you will help. Just a doll, dressed or undressed, a scrap-book, a picture post card book (not albums, they are too big), or a second-hand toy will be acceptable. Get your mother to make up small garments or send any cast-off clothing you may not need. Now, dears, work with a will, and let the world know what Sunshiners can do to scatter sunshine and cheer this jolly Christmas time.

Lovingly, MARIE.

TWO BOXES

If I knew the box where the smiles were kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
It would open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and sea broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play;
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet;
I should like to gather them every one,
From nursery, school and street.
Then folding and holding I'd pack them in
And turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
Beneath the great waves of the sea.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY

Dear Marie:—I should long ago have sent you what I promised some time since, and now do so. No doubt you have many plans where the money will be useful to lighten the troubles of some one. I admire your efforts in the Sunshine Guild, and trust they will be appreciated at their proper value. Practical Christianity is what is needed in this country, and less hypocrisy. May everyone help, is the wish of

Winnipeg. GERMANICUS.

Dear Germanicus:—Will you not write and give an address where I can send your membership card. Yes; the five dollars enclosed will help indeed. I have a very sad case of a poor girl in consumption and another poor woman with four children in need of comfort and worse than widowed. God bless and grant you every happiness. MARIE.

Dear friends of the Sunshine Guild:—I am sending you 12 in this letter for the little blind boy Harold Green. One dollar and fifty cents of this is from myself and fifty cents is from my brother Allie. We would like very well to receive a medal.

ALLIE McLEOD

Kelloe, Man. JOHNNIE McLEOD

To Johnnie and Allie McLeod:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I will send membership cards, and badges will be ready soon. I will write again then. Ask all of your school friends to join the guild and help the work of good cheer. MARIE.

Dear Marie:— I am sorry to be so long writing you, but I have been interested in your work. In the first place I must thank you for your kind interest in my dear old friend, Mrs. G. Black, Minnedosa. She has mentioned having had letters from you, and also from a kind friend out west; I forget the name. She was greatly pleased over the letters, but told me she was not able to answer them, as she is very feeble, and has been quite ill lately. She can only write me very short lettters.

How are you getting along with Harold Green's case? Do you need much more money, and have you got clothes necessary for his trip? Please let me know, as I did not get an opportunity of reading the first particulars of his case, how he came to be blind, and whether his parents are very poor.

My two children, Hector, aged seven, and Rhoda, aged five, would like to become members of the Sunshine Guild, if they are not too young. They are sending 50 cents for two badges, one pendant and one clasp. Hector and Rhoda have begun their Sunshine work by going around among the neighbors collecting money for the little blind boy. They have gathered nine dollars now, and they would like to make up the full ten dollars, but the weather has turned wet and they may not be able to go out again for a while.

I send this in. Little Audry, aged three, went one day with Rhoda when Hector had work to do. Yesterday they walked five miles. I think a great deal might be done for this case if the dear Sunshine children were to take the matter up. I am sending you the names of the people who have so kindly helped with the children's collection. May your work prosper, and much sunshine find its way into dark corners. Does Harold Green need anything more in the way of clothing; please let me know.

MRS. CHARLES SANDERS.

Gilbert Plains.

AN HONOR ROLL

Here is the honor roll of Gilbert Plains folk who made up the collection: James Bowden, 25c.; Mrs. C. Hutchins, 25c.; Mrs. C. Sanders, $1; Mrs. L. Sanders, 50c. Mrs. J. Sanders, 50c.; James Ferguson, 25c.; Hector Sanders, 50c.; Rhoda Sanders, 50c.; Audry Sanders, 25c.; Anthel Sanders, 25c.; Myrtle Sanders, 10c.; Mrs. F. Hebner, 25c.; Three Threshermen, $1.15; J. R. Dutton, 25c.; Mr. Carbet, 35c.; Thos. Weir, 10c.; Mrs. J. Pettigrew, 25c.; Mrs. Godbold, 25c.; Mr. J. Hebner, 45c.; Mrs. C. Myer, 20c.; Mrs. Colley, 25c.; Mrs. Kinnis, 30c.; Mrs. Elliott, 25c.; John Kinnis, 25c.; Wm. Kinnis, 50c. George Kinnis, 25c.

Dear Friends:—Many thanks for your encouraging letter. Yes, the little Sun shiners can make a wonderful showing when they wish. God bless your little ones. I will send badges as soon as possible. We have not enough on order yet to get them delivered at the wholesale price, but hope to get them soon now. Write soon aga. I am very anxious to hear from all my members. MARIE.

EMERGENCY FUND

Anyone wishing to help in the above fund can have a Home Bank Box to put the odd cents in and it is wonderful how quickly they fill up.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Mrs. G. Black, Minnedosa, Man. Letters, post cards, anything suitable for an old lady.

Mr. England, Alice Hotel Sanitarium, Harrison, Agassiz, B.C. Books, magazines, post cards.

Mrs. Legg, 401 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg. Needs cheering up.

Mrs. England, 394 Harbison Avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg. Pound shower.

Miss Marjorie M. Parker, Highfield, N.B. Letters, etc.

Mrs. W. Tuttle, Colborne, Ont. Letters and magazines.

Miss Jennie Purse, 720 Clark Street, The Annex, Montreal. Letters, picture post cards, stamps, etc. Anything to bring sunshine into her life.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a toy mission was held recently, and the largest theatre in town was not too large to hold the children and the great pantomime given for their benefit. Uncle Toy and the Dicky Bird Society provided the toys, together with the readers of the Weekly Chronicle. In London last year the Sunshiners gave an entertainment to 1,000 children; also giving warm garments and toys to each child.

HOW THE TOY MISSION WORKS

Story of a Beneficient Movement in Pittsburg Worth Emulating

Fifteen years ago Major R. W. A. Simmons of Pittsburg organized the first toy mission; since that time it has grown to collosal proportions in that city.

What is a toy mission?

It is a pertinent question at this season of the year. Its purpose is to distribute new and second-hand toys, games and clothing among the poor of our crowded cities on Christmas—to make this one day in the year full of joy and happiness for the thousands of children reared in homes where a daily struggle is going on for the barest necessities of life.

The year of its birth good cheer was dispensed to 25 children; last year 12,000 children in Pittsburg felt its benign influence. It is believed that not a poor child in that city was missed. The mission received the aid and contributions of hundreds of persons who wished to be a factor in extending this great work. Second-hand dolls were mended and dressed, toys, garments, etc., repaired to bring the greatest possible joy to the recipients.

How it is Worked

The toy mission is conducted with practically no imposition; the work is systematized, and the voluntary assistance of benevolent associations has been secured With expectant countanences and hands eager to grasp anything, thousands of children this Christmas will crowd about the doors of the toy mission. Policemen last year who stood at the doors made every effort to be severe, but an appeal from a wan face, or a pitiful request for aid from the merest tot was responsible for the casting aside of that air characteristic of all "Bobbies."

The bundles are placed upon long tables under the supervision of a large corps of assistance. All those holding tickets with the first number up to 200 come between the hours of nine and ten, and so on. This avoids all confusion and blocking of the streets.

The distribution of toys among our poor little children of the cities at Christmas lifts each one out of the gloom and desolation which has surrounded its life; it teaches the child that life holds something better than a continuous struggle and meagre existence.

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"ASK FOR IT"
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Isn't this just what you have been wanting. Well, try a pair of our Grained Leather

Wood-soled Boots

or "Lumbersoles." Fasten with two buckles. **Lined with thick cozy felt.**

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Sixes, 3s to 12s

$1.25

Please Note—Prices do not include Shippers Charges.

These celebrated wood-soled boots are the **warmest and dryest footwear** you can put on. **Thousands of testimonials.**

These boots are better and cheaper than rubbers or felts. Send for a few sample pairs. Only from

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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

ALLEGED HUMOR

JUST AS YOU TAKE IT

A Walking Hotel

After a visit to a famous entomologist, whose wonderful microscopes have proved that there is always some living being to be found preying on the last of the minutest creature last seen, an English writer turned to him and said:

"I came here, believing myself to be an individual. I leave, knowing myself to be a community."

✿ ✿ ✿

"Remember, son," said Uncle Eben, "you mus' have judgment as well as enthusiasm. Good intentions is re-sponsible foh some o' de worst singin' in de choir."

Not to be Fooled With

It seems that although an alligator may be trained, there is a tendency to "reversion," as the evolutionists say. It was an old colored woman who remarked that she trusted the Lord, but never fooled with him.

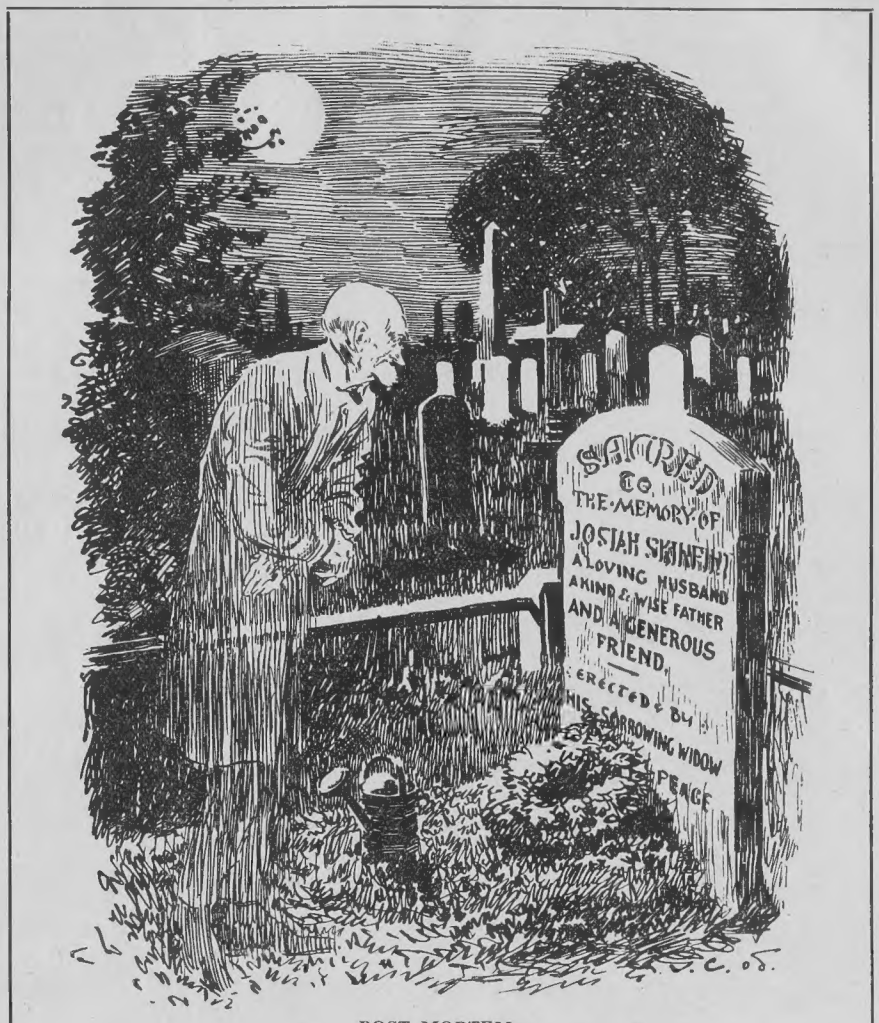
✿ ✿ ✿

He who wins the day seldom woos the night.

✿ ✿ ✿

To be Hoped For

A little more sweet and a little less sour,
A little less weed and a little more flower,
A little more song and a little less sigh,
A little less earth and a little more sky!



POST MORTEM
The Shade—"Maria seems to have changed her opinion of me"

FOOD PROBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Continued from Page 18

little less than one-fifth that of Minnesota, and a population in 1906 of 2,605,268. Only 80 per cent of her area is productive, and her population is 167 per square mile. Yet in 1906 she sent abroad over $80,000,000 worth of her home product of provisions and eggs. Great Britain bought from her that year butter to the amount of $48,000,000, and bacon worth over $21,000,000. It is interesting in this connection to note that, though her population is so dense, there were in 1905 but 754 men and 69 women in her penitentiaries.

"The Netherlands has a still more closely compacted population of 5,672,257, an area of 12,648 square miles, or 448 per square mile. The advantage of this is that it forces smaller holdings and a more thorough tillage. The average wheat yield in the Netherlands is 34.18 bushels as against our 14; she produces an average of 53.1 bushels of oats per acre, where we are satisfied with 23.7 bushels in 1907 and an average of less than 30 bushels for the preceding ten years; her farmers gather 232 bushels of potatoes from every acre so planted, while in this country, with soil capable of fabulous yields, we averaged 95.4 bushels in 1907 and a trifle less than 96 bushels for the last six years. The difference between 95 bushels and 230 bushels, at 50 cents a bushel, is over $60 per acre.

Can Double Product

"The value of our annual farm product is now about eight billion dollars. It might easily be doubled. When the forests are all cut down and the mines are nothing but empty holes in the ground, the farm lands of the country will remain capable of renewing their bounty forever. But the must have proper treatment. To provide this, as a matter of self-interest and of national safety, is the most imperative present duty of our people. Indolence, bad farming methods, greed, and the idea that it needs no brains to run a farm have prevented agriculture from taking its true place in the national life and multiplying the value of both the soil and its product. They should not be proof longer against the progress of new ideas. The armed fleets of an enemy approaching our harbors would be no more alarming than the relentless advance of a day when we shall have neither sufficient food nor the means to purchase it for our population. The farmers of the nation must save it in the future, just as they built its greatness in the past.

"The man who assumes to be the farmers' friend or hold his interests dear will constitute himself a missionary of the new dispensation. It is an act of patriotic service to the country. It is a contribution to the welfare of all humanity. It will strengthen the pillars of a government that must otherwise be endangered by some popular upheaval when the land can no longer sustain the population that its bosom bears. Here lies the true secret of our anxious interest in agricultural methods; because, in the long run, they mean life or death to future millions; who are no strangers or invaders, but our own children's children, and who will pass judgment upon us according to what we have made of the world in which their lot is to be cast.

A GOOD POSITION

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is stamped on traces and elsewhere.

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BONDED WHEAT LICENSED
OATS :: BARLEY :: FLAX

WE just wish to announce to our friends that we are still in business. Desperate efforts are being made throughout the country, by the **Elevator Combine,** to keep grain from us, and all sorts of bribes are being held out by these concerns to induce farmers to ship through them. We are glad to be able to say, that as far as our company is concerned, we are receiving more grain than ever before. We want every reader of The Guide to think this out, and ask himself **"What is my part in this fight?"** You ask "What can I do?" We'll tell you:

1st.--**You Can Get Two New Subscribers For The Guide** and send in the full amount of the subscriptions. This will probably not cost you ten minutes effort. The Guide is the Best Friend the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has got. It is Your Best Friend; then **Help It Along.**

2nd.--Not only ship your own Grain to the Company but mention it to your neighbors. This Company is not the Company of a few men--it is a "Farmers' Company." **Your choice is "A Company of Your Own" and free channels to market, or an "Elevator Combine," and all that it means?**

We may have something to say later about the use and need of a Grain Growers' Grain Association, and what you can do for it. In the meantime keep your eye on the Elevator Combination and **Help Us to Swell the Success of our Company to still Greater and Better Usefulness.**

If you wish any information on Markets or Shipping Grain, write us; that's what we are here for. Address:

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.
WINNIPEG LIMITED MANITOBA

Note.---Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

Oshawa-shingled roofs are guaranteed for twenty-five years. No other roofing is guaranteed for five minutes.

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is $250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.

I know, of course, that some salesman for some other roofing material is liable to tell you there some "catch" about Pedlar's guarantee.

And you can't wonder at his saying so. How else could he meet the great, big, dollars-and-cents value that guarantee has for the man who buys Oshawa Shingles?

But you know right well that a concern cannot stay in business unless it does business strictly on the level. Our business was founded by my father in 1861. To-day this is the biggest factory of the kind in the British Empire. Our capital is a quarter of a million. You can easily find out our business standing.

So, seriously, do you imagine for a minute we would dare issue a guarantee that wasn't square?

Take my personal word for it—the Pedlar guarantee is exactly what this advertisement says it is.

Send for a copy of it and see for yourself. You won't doubt its good faith then. That is certain.

G. H. Pedlar

It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 26. Address nearest place:

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED 1861

HALIFAX	ST. JOHN, N.B.	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	LONDON	CHATHAM
16 Prince St.	42-46 Prince William St.	127 Rue du Pont.	321-3 Craig St.	423 Sussex St.	111-113 Bay St.	86 King St.	200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER	VICTORIA
45 Cumberland St.	76 Lombard St.	1901 Railway St. South	215 12th Ave. W.	547 2nd Street	821 Powell St.	434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.